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WEATHER CROPS AND MARKETS

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WHEAT CROP IN RUMANIA LARGER THAN LAST YEAR.

Exportable Surplus, However, Will Be Far Below Prewar Years—Barley and Oats Crops Are Heavy.

This year's production of wheat in Greater Rumania is now placed at 87,740,000 bus., according to information received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from its representative in the Balkan countries and from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. The production of rye is estimated at 8,900,000 bus., the production of barley at 90,710,000 bus., the production of oats at 86,130,000 bus., and the production of corn at 93,810,000 bus.

Rumania's exportable surplus of wheat from the 1922 crop is estimated at nearly 20,000,000 bus.—the feed and seed allowance being placed at 68,000,000 bus.—compared with an average annual exportable surplus of 53,000,000 bus. from the old Kingdom of Rumania for the prewar period, 1909–1913.

BARLEY AND OATS EXPORTS.

The probable exports of barley are estimated at 59,708,000 bus. compared with an annual average of 16,000,000 bus. in the years 1909–1913. The exports of oats probably will total 31,898,000 bus. compared with a prewar annual average of 11,000,000 bus.

Previous to the World War the greater part of the land in the present area of Rumania was held in large estates, nearly all of which produced wheat for export. These estates have now, to a large extent, been divided among the peasants who are increasing the areas planted to corn, barley, and oats at the expense of the wheat acreage. The more primitive methods of farming used by the peasants compared with those formerly in use on the large estates have had a tendency to reduce the average yield per acre. In addition to these changes affecting wheat production, the Government in 1920 and 1921 fixed a maximum price for wheat which was below the price in the world market. This restriction on marketing is also thought to have contributed to the decrease in acreage seeded for the wheat crop of 1922. Moreover, in some districts, particularly in central and southern Bessarabia, the failure of the 1921 wheat crop was so complete that the peasants were left without enough wheat for seed.

It is impossible to say just how much of the reduction in wheat production in Rumania is permanent. In the districts which composed the Kingdom of Rumania before the World War it is probable that when normal conditions are restored there will be a surplus of wheat for export.

In Bessarabia, however, the habits of the people have been so greatly changed that it is doubtful if this province, which formerly exported 9,000,000 bus. of wheat annually, will have any exportable surplus. In Transylvania, including all the area ceded to Rumania by Hungary, the districts of surpluses and deficits are so balanced as to leave little if any net surplus.

On the whole, therefore, it is probable that in future years Greater Rumania will not

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PRODUCTION OF VEGETABLE SEEDS CLOSE TO AVERAGE

Big Decreases, However, in Sugar Beet and Turnip Seed—Many of Seed Crops Show Great Increases.

The aggregate commercial production of vegetable seeds this year is estimated to be considerably larger than in 1921. In the case of important crops the production compares favorably with the average of the past five years, according to data obtained by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. With few exceptions the yields per acre were satisfactory and on the whole the percentage of the acreage abandoned as total failures was comparatively small.

The outstanding increases in the production over that of last year are as follows: Dwarf snap beans, 120%; garden peas, 75%; sweet corn, 100%; garden beet and lettuce, 150%; cabbage, carrot, kale, and parsnip, 50%; watermelon, 60%; parsley, radish, and tomato, 100%; onion seed, 25%; onion sets, 10%; cucumber, 15%.

BIG WATERMELON SEED CROP.

Watermelon seed production exceeds the million-pound mark for the first time in history. The production of salsify increased 300% to 14,700 lbs. or about one-half the 5-year average, and of spinach 1,100% to 313,800 lbs. or about two-thirds the 5-year average. Marked increases also are noted in the production of mangel beet and Swede turnip, being 101,700 lbs. and 45,800 lbs., respectively, compared with a negligible quantity last year.

A few crops, however, show a greatly reduced production from that of last year and of the 5-year average. Among these, and perhaps of greatest importance, is sugar beet seed, the production of which is reported to be only 1,056,000 lbs. compared with 3,575,000 lbs. in 1921 and the 5-year average of 5,604,000 lbs.

Unfavorable growing conditions resulted in a large percentage of the acreage of vine crops in Colorado and Kansas being abandoned and reduced the average yields on the acreage harvested. Consequently the total production of muskmelon is about 10% less than last year. However, it is still 50% above the 5-year average. Summer squash production shows a reduction of 25% and winter squash 65%. A large percentage of

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Live Stock and Meats

PRICES DECLINED ON NEARLY ALL CLASSES OF LIVE STOCK

Receipts of New-Crop Hogs Increased—Movement of Range Lambs to Feed Lots Was Heavy.

All kinds of live stock worked toward lower price levels during the week ending Nov. 4, the decline, for the most part, following an unevenly lower trend in dressed meat prices. Such price readjustments were considered seasonal in view of the heavy runs of stock available. As live stock prices sagged, grain values continued upward. Thus the trend was toward an equalization of the two.

Unusually liberal receipts of short-fed, native and western, grass steers were again in evidence. As prices declined markets became draggy and uneven. At Chicago short-fed steers declined unevenly 50¢–75¢ while western grassers lost 25¢–40¢. A handful, comparatively, of well-finished steers held about steady, Chicago being the only market where they were offered in sufficient numbers to fairly test the trade on such kinds. Almost all other classes of cattle shared in the decline.

HOG PRICES GENERALLY LOWER.

As receipts of new-crop hogs increased prices tumbled, the top on the low day of the week being $8.50, which was only 50¢ above the year's low point reached last January. All classes of hogs showed uniform price movements during the week. Shipping demand was fairly broad, and domestic consumption of pork liberal. Foreign countries are buying cured pork and lard rather freely, and the proportion consumed at home is larger than usual.

Receipts of hogs have for some weeks past showed sharp increases over those of a year ago. At Chicago receipts for October were 604,505 compared with 583,370 during the corresponding month of 1921, while at St. Paul offerings for the month of approximately 241,739 were 20% larger than a year ago and established a new October record for that market. Hog and corn prices worked closer to their normal relationship.

Fat lamb prices declined largely 50¢–65¢. Fed westerns were in more liberal supply while range stock dwindled in numbers and consisted very largely of feeders. The countryward movement of range stock from Chicago was the second largest for any week this year. Native lambs topped early in the week at $14.15, but at the close the best went at $13.75. Fat sheep were offered so sparingly that recent advances were maintained.

Receipts for the week at 10 large markets were approximately 309,000 cattle, 552,000 hogs, and 294,000 sheep, compared with 338,268 cattle, 549,041 hogs, and 315,940 sheep a week earlier, and 191,318 cattle, 466,399 hogs, and 249,411 sheep during the corresponding week a year ago.

Cattle.—Bulk of the steer receipts was composed of warmed up and short-fed natives and western grassers. Prices worked steadily lower as receipts continued liberal and trade became draggy. Short-fed steers from the corn belt met strong competition from western grassers.

The down turn in stocker and feeder values helped to weaken live cattle prices, and the demand for many low-priced native and western steers was reduced. At the close a spread of $7.50–$11 absorbed the bulk of the short-fed steers at Chicago. Competition was narrow and price unevenness became so marked that short-fed steers of comparable quality and finish frequently sold $1–$1.50 apart at practically the same time but in different parts of the yards.

Demand for highly finished, corn-fed kinds was active and 1,510-lb. steers that had spent a year in an Illinois feed lot commanded $13.50. These top bullocks were only 10¢ under the recent high point, while many short-feds were fully $2 lower than at that time. Numerous sales of long-fed steers were made at Chicago at $13–$13.35, and long yearlings created a new high top for the year at $13.30. Bulk of the youngsters, like the matured kinds, were short-feds and prices ranged largely $7.50–$11. Plain native steers that had been warmed up on corn, but which did not possess sufficient quality to attract feeder buyers, sold downward to $6 and below. Western grassers sold rather freely within a price range of $6.25–$7.25 and a few lots were eligible to $8 and $8.60.

CANADIAN GRASSERS RECEIVED.

At Chicago, trade in western grassers was featured by the arrival of a fair number of Canadians among which were 45 winter-fed steers, averaging 1,392 lbs., which commanded $10.25, a new high top for the year for grass cattle. Numerous loads of Montanas sold at $5.50–$6.25 and at the low time cutter kinds cashed downward to $5 and below.

At the close the bulk of stocker and feeder steers sold at $5.75–$6.75, compared with a range of $6.25–$7.25 a week earlier. A few loads of heavy feeders brought $7.75 both at Chicago and Kansas City, but relatively few sold above $7 at Omaha. Qualified light stockers sold upward to $7.90 at Kansas City where many ill-bred, strong-weight, horned steers of southern origin were taken to the country at $4.25–$5.

Price differentials between short-fed and western grass steers and butcher she stock favored the steers, and beef cows and heifers generally worked about 50¢ lower, although some common and medium heifers lost more. Kosher cows, grain-fed and highly finished, although quotable from $7.50–$8, were very scarce at Chicago, as were heavy kosher heifers of comparable finish. Most of the beef cows, which included many

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FRESH MEAT PRICES WEAKEN UNDER EXCESS OF SUPPLIES

General Downward Price Trend Prevailed During Week—Demand Continued Very Limited.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

Supplies of fresh meats during the week ending Nov. 3 were considerably in excess of the very limited demand. This was true both at eastern markets and at chicago, and the general trend of the market was downward. Except at Chicago, where mutton advanced $1–$2 during the week, all markets were weak to lower, with accumulated supplies and forced sales the rule.

Beef.—The percentage of choice steers in the beef supply was light, but sufficient for the limited demand. Receipts of other grades at eastern markets were liberal, many of the offerings being of undesirable quality. Prices on medium and common grades of grass steer beef again showed wide and uneven ranges, with the trend downward. Retailers bought sparingly, and accumulated supplies made forced sales necessary. Cows were in relatively better demand than steers, and although the market was weak price reductions were slight. At Chicago similar conditions prevailed.

STEERS LOWER IN EAST.

Compared with the close of the preceding week, steers at eastern markets were mostly 50¢–$1.50 lower, with many sales off more. Chicago prices were unchanged. Cows were 50¢–$1.50 lower at Boston and New York, weak to 50¢ lower at Philadelphia, and steady at Chicago. Receipts of bulls at eastern markets were very light, and prices were about steady. At Chicago bologna bulls declined on Monday, but regained the greater part of the loss by the close of the week. Kosher beef trade was fair at Boston and Chicago, slow at Philadelphia, and fluctuating at New York. Prices closed $1–$2 lower at New York, but closed steady elsewhere.

Veal.—Veal at eastern markets held relatively steady compared with other classes of meat. This was true despite some increase in receipts. Demand was only fair, but was sufficient to maintain prices on about a steady basis. At Chicago supplies were liberal, the bulk being heavyweight grass

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS, WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 4, 1922.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

Markets.	Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.		Sat.		This wk.		Last wk.		1 yr. ago.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
Chicago	241	$8.39	235	$8.03	241	$8.09	227	$8.25	232	$8.28	235	$8.24	235	$8.21	240	$8.83	226	$7.59
E. St. Louis	188	8.73	188	8.28	195	8.21	186	8.36	174	8.44	188	8.35	181	8.37	190	9.17	198	7.73
Kansas City	207	7.92	206	8.74	216	7.74	196	7.92	210	7.88	202	7.85	207	7.83	210	8.50	213	7.36
Omaha	260	7.54	252	7.42	270	7.34	267	7.51	266	7.55	272	7.57	263	7.50	274	8.17	260	6.95
S. St. Joseph	231	7.85	217	7.68	217	7.71	221	7.84	221	7.84	212	7.87	219	7.76	232	8.32	.....	.....
S. St. Paul	239	7.79	218	8.47	219	7.48	230	7.63	224	7.67	225	7.68	223	7.63	221	8.49	221	6.93

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER, WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 4, 1922.

Market.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	96,440	31,272	65,168	160,293	23,400	136,893	103,627	50,445	53,182
Denver [1]	25,283	19,635	2,502	5,900	528	5,723	103,864	103,458	11,909
East St. Louis	47,661	26,590	21,325	84,035	41,109	37,919	10,538	2,545	7,234
Fort Worth	32,756	11,075	18,842	8,566	4,173	3,910	5,335	5,315	2,062
Indianapolis [1]	10,154	7,578	5,121	53,442	17,929	36,673	4,168	2,658	1,761
Kansas City	105,494	63,092	41,784	58,830	26,073	44,938	32,649	16,335	16,984
Oklahoma City	10,138	4,355	4,693	6,353	1,081	5,292	189	151	193
Omaha	43,522	25,613	21,493	26,897	4,566	22,223	54,301	30,325	21,599
St. Joseph [1]	17,674	5,889	10,353	28,380	6,877	22,833	13,663	6,531	9,090
St. Paul [1]	38,298	20,402	20,471	61,867	15,101	49,722	30,607	18,201	13,657
Sioux City	17,077	9,733	4,744	19,593	7,353	11,627	8,881	5,413	4,051
Wichita [1]	13,584	7,642	2,898	5,800	575	5,381	1,079	1,156	56
Total	458,081	232,876	219,394	519,956	148,765	383,134	368,901	242,533	141,778
Previous week	494,624	256,413	226,563	513,579	124,428	373,900	423,727	246,703	148,287

[1] Week ending Friday, Nov. 3, 1922.

veal. Closing quotations were unchanged at Boston, and weak to $1 lower for the week at other markets.

Lamb.—Fresh receipts of lamb at eastern markets were liberal and with carried-over stocks the available supply was excessive. Demand was poor at all times. Some buyers held off in anticipation of lower prices, and others were unwilling to buy because of stocks already on hand. Quality was generally good. The market broke $2–$6 at New York and Philadelphia, but prices at Boston were unchanged. Receipts at Chicago were about normal, but the demand was narrow. The decline for the week amounted to fully $1, but many still lower spots developed through efforts of sellers to effect a good week-end clearance. At eastern markets considerable lamb was placed in the freezers.

Mutton.—Receipts of mutton at Boston and Philadelphia were only moderate, and met with a fair demand, although prices at the latter market were affected to some extent by the decline in lamb values. At New York the market declined $1–$2 under an increase of about 33% over the preceding week's supply. The light offerings at Chicago were kept well cleaned up, with prices showing advances of $1–$2 per 100 lbs.

Pork.—Although heavyweight loins were scarce and prices held steady to firm, light loins, which were offered freely, were weak to unevenly lower. Demand was slow partly because of unfavorable weather conditions. Light and medium weight loins declined $1–$2 at Boston and Philadelphia, $1–$4 at New York, and $1–$3 at Chicago. Other pork cuts were generally steady to $1 higher at eastern markets, and weak to $1 lower at Chicago.

Wool Prices Reach New High Levels.

Wool prices have reached new high levels at Boston and Philadelphia in what is described as a very active market, according to the Nov. 1 wool report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. All grades are in demand, with fine wools commanding most of the attention, the report states.

Prices of ⅜ Strictly Combing wool on a scoured basis advanced about 10¢ per lb. during October. A spread of 50¢ per scoured pound between Fine and ¼ Blood Strictly Combing wool in favor of Fine wool is reported. The recent brisk movement in this country is stated to be a true reflection of the London and Australian markets, where prices and demand have been increasing. In turn the activity has been reflected in an advance by the men's wear manufacturers of from 5% to 12% in prices for next spring's finished goods.

Opening prices at the last auction sale in London advanced 5%–10% over those prevailing at the close of the previous series, with prices being maintained easily at the higher levels. Stocks of Fine wool are reported limited in English markets, but advices from commercial sources indicate an abundant supply of lower grade wools.

Wool Imports at Two Ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Philadelphia during the week ending Nov. 4 amounted to 3,169 bales, weighing 881,641 lbs., valued at $208,975. Imports through the port of Boston during the same week amounted to 4,208 bales, weighing 1,244,067 lbs., valued at $431,498.

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1922.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	South St. Joseph.	St. Paul.
CATTLE.						
Beef steers:						
Medium and heavy (1,001 lbs. up)—						
Choice and prime	$11.60–13.50	$11.25–13.00	$11.00–13.15	$11.00–13.00	$11.00–12.75	.....
Good	9.15–11.60	9.85–11.25	8.50–11.00	9.00–11.00	8.90–11.00	.....
Medium	7.00– 9.15	7.00– 9.85	6.40– 8.50	7.00– 9.00	6.50– 8.90	$6.25– 8.00
Common	5.50– 7.00	5.25– 7.00	4.65– 6.40	5.00– 7.00	4.65– 6.50	4.75– 6.25
Light weight (1,000 lbs. down)—						
Choice and prime	11.50–13.35	11.25–13.00	10.75–12.50	10.75–13.00	10.75–12.50	.....
Good	9.00–11.50	9.75–11.25	8.00–10.75	8.75–10.75	8.60–10.75	.....
Medium	6.85– 9.00	6.75– 9.75	6.10– 8.00	6.75– 8.75	6.00– 8.60	6.25– 8.00
Common	5.40– 6.85	5.00– 6.75	4.15– 6.10	4.75– 6.75	3.50– 6.00	4.50– 6.25
Butcher cattle:						
Heifers, common-choice	4.25–10.25	4.00–10.25	3.85– 8.65	4.00– 9.00	4.00– 9.00	3.25– 8.25
Cows, common-choice	3.30– 8.00	3.25– 6.25	3.30– 6.10	3.50– 6.25	3.50– 6.50	2.75– 7.00
Bulls, bologna and beef	3.50– 6.50	3.50– 6.25	2.90– 4.75	3.00– 6.00	3.00– 5.75	3.00– 5.50
Canners and cutters:						
Cows and heifers	2.50– 3.30	2.00– 3.50	2.00– 3.30	2.25– 3.50	2.00– 3.50	2.00– 2.75
Canner steers	3.00– 3.75	2.75– 3.50	2.25– 3.25	2.50– 4.00	.....	2.50– 3.50
Veal calves:						
Light and med. wt., med.-choice	8.25–10.50	6.00– 9.75	6.25– 9.50	7.50– 9.75	6.50– 9.00	4.50– 8.75
Heavy weight, common-choice	3.25– 6.75	3.50– 8.00	3.00– 6.25	4.50– 7.75	4.00– 8.25	3.50– 6.00
Feeder steers:						
1,001 lbs. up, common-choice	5.00– 7.65	5.50– 7.50	5.00– 7.90	5.25– 7.75	4.85– 7.50	4.50– 7.50
750–1,000 lbs., common-choice	5.00– 7.65	5.25– 7.50	5.00– 7.90	5.00– 7.75	4.60– 7.50	4.00– 7.50
Stocker cattle:						
Steers, common-choice	4.25– 7.75	3.50– 7.25	4.00– 7.80	4.75– 7.75	3.50– 7.25	3.00– 7.00
Cows and heifers, common-choice	3.00– 5.25	2.75– 5.00	2.75– 5.75	3.25– 5.50	2.75– 5.00	2.75– 5.00
Calves—						
Good and choice	.....	6.25– 7.50	6.50– 7.75	6.75– 7.75	.....	.....
Common and medium	.....	4.00– 6.00	3.25– 6.25	4.25– 6.75	.....	.....
HOGS.						
Top	8.65	8.60	8.15	8.20	8.10	8.00
Bulk of sales	8.10– 8.60	8.40– 8.55	7.70– 8.10	7.25– 8.15	7.65– 8.10	7.65– 8.00
Heavy wt. (251 lbs. up), common-choice	8.20– 8.65	8.00– 8.50	7.60– 8.10	7.75– 8.20	7.70– 8.05	7.60– 8.00
Med. wt. (201–250 lbs.), common-choice	8.40– 8.65	8.20– 8.60	7.70– 8.15	8.00– 8.20	7.85– 8.10	7.65– 8.00
Light wt. (150–200 lbs.), common-choice	8.35– 8.50	8.20– 8.60	7.65– 8.05	7.75– 8.15	7.65– 8.10	7.75– 8.00
Lt. lts. (130–150 lbs.), common-choice	8.35– 8.50	8.15– 8.50	7.65– 7.90	.....	.....	7.65– 8.00
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth	7.50– 7.90	7.00– 7.35	7.00– 7.35	7.25– 7.65	7.15– 7.35	7.25– 7.60
Packing sows (200 lbs. up), rough	7.15– 7.60	6.75– 7.00	6.75– 7.00	7.10– 7.35	6.85– 7.10	7.00– 7.25
Pigs (150 lbs. down)	8.40– 8.60	8.25– 9.00	.....	.....	.....	8.00– 8.25
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down)	.....	7.50– 8.40	7.25– 8.00	7.00– 8.00	.....	8.00– 8.25
SHEEP.						
Lambs:						
84 lbs. down, medium-choice	12.75–14.35	11.50–14.00	12.75–14.00	12.25–14.00	12.75–14.25	12.00–13.50
85 lbs. up, medium-choice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.00–13.00
Culls and common	9.00–12.50	6.75–11.50	8.50–12.50	8.50–12.25	8.50–12.50	8.00–11.00
Feeding lambs	12.25–13.90	.....	11.75–13.00	11.25–13.25	.....	.....
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	9.25–12.50	8.00–12.00	8.25–11.50	9.00–11.75	8.00–12.00	9.00–11.50
Wethers, medium-prime	6.50– 9.50	6.00– 8.50	6.25– 8.50	6.00– 8.50	6.00– 8.25	6.00– 9.00
Ewes:						
Medium, good and choice	4.50– 7.75	4.00– 6.50	4.75– 7.25	5.00– 7.25	4.50– 7.25	4.50– 6.75
Culls and common	2.75– 4.75	1.50– 4.00	1.50– 4.50	2.50– 4.75	2.00– 4.50	2.00– 4.00
Breeding ewes (full mouths to yearlings)	5.00–10.75	5.00– 8.50	.....	5.50–10.50	.....	.....
Feeding ewes	.....	.....	.....	4.00– 5.50	.....	.....

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1922.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Nov. 7.	Oct. 31.	Oct. 10.	Nov. 6.[1]	Oct. 31.	Oct. 10.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$17.00–17.50	$17.00–17.50	$17.00–18.00	$18.00–18.50	$19.00–19.50	$19.00–20.00
Good	15.00–16.50	15.00–16.50	15.50–16.50	15–00–17.00	16.00–18.00	15.00–18.00
Medium	13.00–14.50	13.00–14.50	14.00–15.00	12.00–14.00	13.00–15.00	12.00–13.00
Common	9.00–11.00	9.00–11.00	9.00–11.00	8.00–11.00	9.00–12.00	8.00–10.00
Cows—						
Good	10.00–11.00	10.00–11.00	11.00–11.50	10.00–11.00	10.00–11.00	.....
Medium	8.00– 9.00	8.00– 9.00	9.00–10.00	9.00–10.00	9.00–10.00	9.00–10.00
Common	7.00– 7.50	7.00–7.50	7.00– 8.00	8.00– 9.00	8.00– 9.00	7.00– 8.00
Bulls—						
Good	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.00– 9.00	.....
Medium	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.00– 8.00	.....
Common	5.75– 6.25	5.75– 6.25	6.00– 6.50	6.00– 7.00	6.00– 7.00	6.00– 6.75
Fresh veal:						
Choice	16.00–17.00	17.00–18.00	17.00–18.00	17.00–20.00	19.00–22.00	18.00–20.00
Good	15.00–16.00	16.00–17.00	16.00–17.00	15.00–17.00	16.00–18.00	13.00–16.00
Medium	12.00–14.00	12.00–14.00	13.00–15.00	12.00–14.00	13.00–15.00	11.00–12.00
Common	7.00–10.00	8.00–10.00	9.00–12.00	9.00–10.00	10.00–12.00	9.00–10.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Loins—						
8–10 lbs. average	20.00–21.00	21.00–22.00	25.00–27.00	22.00–23.50	25.00–26.00	27.00–29.00
10–12 lbs. average	19.00–20.00	20.00–21.00	24.00–25.00	21.00–23.00	24.00–25.00	26.00–27.00
12–14 lbs. average	18.50–19.00	19.00–20.00	21.00–23.00	21.00–22.00	22.00–24.00	23.00–25.00
14–16 lbs. average	17.00–18.00	18.00–19.00	19.00–20.00	20.00–21.00	21.00–23.00	17.00–20.00
16 lbs. and over	16.50–17.00	17.00–18.00	16.00–18.00	18.00–20.00	20.00–22.00	.....
Shoulders—						
Skinned	13.50–14.00	14.00–14.50	13.50–14.50	15.50–16.00	16.00–18.00	14.00–15.00
Picnics—						
4–6 lbs. average	12.50–13.00	12.50–13.50	12.50–13.00	14.00–15.00	15.00–16.00	13.00–14.00
6–8 lbs. average	11.50–12.00	11.50–12.50	11.00–12.00	12.50–13.00	14.00–14.50	.....
Butts—						
Boston style	16.50–17.50	17.50–18.00	17.00–18.00	20.00–21.00	18.00–21.00	18.00–20.00
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Choice	25.00–26.00	25.00–26.00	25.00–27.00	23.00–25.00	25.00–27.00	24.00–25.00
Good	23.00–24.00	23.00–24.00	24.00–25.00	20.00–22.00	24.00–26.00	22.00–23.00
Medium	21.00–22.00	22.00–23.00	21.00–23.00	19.00–20.00	22.00–24.00	19.00–21.00
Common	17.00–19.00	17.00–20.00	16.00–20.00	15.00–17.00	18.00–20.00	16.00–18.00
Mutton—						
Good	15.00–16.00	14.00–15.00	14.00–15.00	14.00–15.00	15.00–16.00	13.00–15.00
Medium	12.00–14.00	10.00–12.00	10.00–12.00	12.00–14.00	13.00–15.00	11.00–12.00
Common	7.00–10.00	7.00– 9.00	7.00– 9.00	9.00–11.00	9.00–11.00	8.00– 9.00

[1] Nov. 7 was a holiday at New York.

WEEKLY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 410.)

western offerings, sold at $3.50–$4.75, whereas most of the heifers went to slaughter at $4.75–$7, western range heifers selling in load lots at $5–$5.50. With canners and cutters turning largely at $2.75–$3.25, the range between cutters and fat grass cows became narrow.

Western bulls were in liberal supply and sold generally at $3.65–3.90. Desirable heavy sausage bulls brought $4.35–$4.40, the bull market being generally steady. Veal calf prices sagged under the weight of too generous receipts and declining prices for dressed veal. On the close at Chicago packers took the bulk of vealers at $9–$10, paying upward to $10.50 for a few choice selections. With both killers and finishers in a bearish mood, heavy calves shared the decline in veal calf prices.

Hogs.—The average price of hogs on the low day of the week was $8.03, which was 91¢ above the average on the low day of last January. The extreme low point of the week reflected a decline of $1.95 from October's extreme top and was $3 under the extreme top of the year at $11.50 scored in March. When prices got to a level where packers could put up droves around $8 the demand broadened perceptibly.

LARD STOCKS DECREASE.

Pork and lard stocks continued to decline, reflecting a broad volume of trade on domestic account as well as a fairly liberal outlet on export account. Private interests estimated the decrease of lard stocks at western packing points during October at 27,342,000 lbs., compared with a decrease of 23,625,000 lbs. during the corresponding month last year. Total lard stocks at these points on Nov. 1 were estimated at 20,561,000 lbs., compared with 47,903,000 lbs. on Oct. 1. Curtailment in pork stocks at these same points was figured at 35,347,000 lbs., compared with 43,268,000 lbs. a year earlier. Provision prices declined during the week in sympathy with the fall in hog prices.

On closing sessions at Chicago, which were 10¢–15¢ higher than the period's low time, 210–260-lb. butchers topped at $8.65, while 150–210-lb. hogs cashed mostly at $8.40–$8.50. Packing sows sold mostly at $7.25–$7.60, and best light killing pigs reached $8.75. Demand for light killing pigs on shipping account was generally active at most market centers and demand developed for roasters for the Thanksgiving trade. Stock pigs shared the general decline, closing mostly at $8–$8.25 at St. Paul, with best pigs dropping to $8 or below at Kansas City.

FAT LAMBS DECLINE.

Sheep.—Market values of fat lambs declined under the influence of excessive supplies and declining prices for the dressed product. Declines in the latter were sufficient to prompt packers to send many carcasses to the freezers. Declines on live fat lambs at Chicago amounted to 50¢–65¢, whereas sheep held about steady. Eastern shipping orders were very light.

Marketings from the range consisted largely of feeding stock and reduced materially the supply for slaughter. The car shortage has interfered with the marketward movement of range stock and numerous shipments are still expected from that region. The supply of western lambs suitable for slaughter was small and the few fat native and fed western lambs available commanded a premium. Country demand for feeding lambs was broad but supplies were liberal and prices declined. Choice 52–55-lb. feeding lambs sold up to $13.85 at the close of the week under review.

Because of a healthy wool market a good proportion of the fed western lambs arrived shorn. Fed western yearlings showed a decline of 65¢–75¢, with choice light offerings of this class cashing at $12.35 on the closing market. Chicago's top figure for the week on lambs, $14.15, was paid for natives by city butchers. Packers paid up to $13.90 early in the week, but $13.75 was their limit at the close. Fed western lambs sold up to $14, choice offerings of this kind going to killers on the close at $13.85. Several loads of highly finished yearling wethers, averaging around 90 lbs., sold at $12. Kinds averaging over 100 lbs. cashed near the $10 figure. Aged wethers sold up to $8.85 and light two-year-olds as high as $9.50. Fat ewes went for slaughter at $4.50–$7.50 according to weight, quality and finish.

Opening, Monday, Nov. 6.—Receipts were lighter than a week ago. Grass and short-fed beef steers predominated in the cattle run at Chicago. Light weight hogs were most numerous in the hog run at Chicago. Most of the range lambs were feeders, the scarcity of fat lambs from that source indicating apparently that most of the western lambs have been marketed.

Native beef steers were more active at strong to higher prices. Better grades of beef cows and heifers shared in this activity and strength. Strictly prime, long-fed steers were lacking and 1,716-lb. steers topped at $13.25. Long-fed but wasty and rather rough 1,913-lb. steers from Nebraska sold at $12.40, bulk of native beef steers cashing at $8.50–$11 and the bulk of the westerns at $6.25–$7. Western grassers and stockers and feeders were draggy at the recent decline.

Advancing 10¢–15¢, the bulk of the 150–210-lb. butcher hogs sold within a narrow range of $8.50–$8.65. Heavy butchers topped at $8.75, a price also commanded by the best killing pigs.

Native and fed western lambs topped to shippers and city butchers at $14.10. Feeder lambs sold upward to $13.85, choice 105-lb. fed yearlings to $12 and Montana wethers, mostly twos and threes, at $9.50.

OCTOBER MEAT SUPPLIES AT THREE EASTERN MARKETS.

	Boston.		New York.		Philadelphia.	
	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
RECEIPTS.						
Western dressed meats:						
Steers.....carcasses..	13,068	13,570	32,110	35,423	10,654	12,073
Cows.....do....	5,353	7,547	2,105	3,139	1,812	1,869
Bulls.....do....	163	371	675	1,143	493	290
Veal.....do....	2,648	3,822	32,677	48,583	5,893	6,775
Hogs.....do....	2,219	.....	808	3,424	.....	102
Lamb.....do....	73,367	54,238	134,874	88,972	41,834	29,553
Mutton.....do....	3,901	2,762	32,996	25,493	7,932	7,699
Pork cuts.....pounds..	946,009	1,119,818	2,676,780	1,802,572	1,917,222	1,119,735
Beef cuts.....do....	8,166	21,990	450,586	2,175,649	.....	.....
LOCAL SLAUGHTER.						
Federal inspection:						
Cattle.....carcasses..	7,410	7,288	35,018	41,348	8,450	8,650
Calves.....do....	11,213	8,623	46,458	49,574	4,971	4,621
Hogs.....do....	42,216	35,863	206,614	206,797	81,899	84,088
Sheep.....do....	41,401	20,520	191,412	179,658	24,416	18,676
City inspection:						
Cattle.....do....	140	195	334	378	889	795
Calves.....do....	330	201	8,657	6,717	3,018	3,578
Hogs.....do....	5,814	5,734	715	496	1,629	1,785
Sheep.....do....	1	.....	156	115	8,411	8,270

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week ending Friday, November 3, 1922.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	18,771	22	50,880
Denver	15,511	905	104,193
East St. Louis	16,195	242	4,087
Fort Worth	6,778	338	2,697
Indianapolis	4,614	13	284
Kansas City	50,369	3,218	8,043
Oklahoma City	2,950	164	.....
Omaha	23,076	.....	28,657
St. Joseph	5,552	28	4,463
St. Paul	14,722	9,793	5,462
Sioux City	7,415	386	4,877
Wichita	7,642	575	.....
Total	173,595	15,684	213,643
Previous week	184,473	13,552	198,153
Same week last year	87,143	5,878	97,259
State destination:			
Arizona	80	.....	.....
California	617	325	.....
Colorado	8,887	421	85,884
Illinois	29,531	1,504	13,674
Indiana	11,110	153	7,144
Iowa	31,839	3,815	12,517
Kansas	20,847	.....	8,506
Kentucky	885	.....	.....
Louisiana	29	267	100
Maryland	676	1,270	106
Michigan	2,234	333	18,922
Minnesota	1,084	296	4,031
Missouri	24,439	438	10,510
Montana	499	.....	.....
Nebraska	18,436	685	27,079
New Jersey	21	3,176	.....
New York	394	1,964	6,349
North Dakota	87	.....	108
Ohio	7,923	122	11,995
Oklahoma	2,871	164	1,017
Pennsylvania	5,843	468	.....
South Carolina	25	.....	.....
South Dakota	1,376	.....	1,600
Texas	1,667	71	35
Virginia	129	.....	218
West Virginia	33	212	.....
Wisconsin	1,252	.....	3,848
Wyoming	776	.....	.....
Total	173,595	15,684	213,643

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Nov. 3.	Oct. 27.	Oct. 6.
Hams, smoked, 14–16 average	$19.00–21.50	$21.00–22.50	$21.00–22.00
Hams, fancy, 14–16 average	23.00–24.00	23.50–25.00	24.00–25.00
Picnics, smoked, 4–8 average	13.00–17.00	15.00–17.50	14.00–16.00
Bacon, breakfast, 6–8 average	28.00–30.00	29.00–30.50	27.00–29.00
Bacon, fancy, 6–8 average	34.00–35.50	34.50–36.50	35.00–37.00
Bellies, D. S., 14–16 average	17.00–17.50	17.00–17.50	16.50–17.00
Backs, D. S., 14–16 average	11.50–13.50	13.50–13.75	12.50–13.50
Pure lard, tierces	12.50–14.25	13.00–14.25	13.50–14.50
Compound lard, tierces	11.50–12.50	11.75–12.50	11.00–12.00

Dairy and Poultry

BUTTER MARKETS LESS ACTIVE BUT PRICES CONTINUED FIRM

Short Supplies of Fresh Butter Forced Prices Higher—Traders Operated Cautiously.

Although butter markets during the week ending Nov. 4 were marked by a certain amount of nervousness, they continued very firm and prices on all four of the large distributing markets were sharply advanced. Demand was not so keen as during previous weeks, but trading was active enough to clear fresh arrivals and take a large amount of storage butter.

The lighter demand and the relatively high price level caused operators to become more cautious, and as a result of this a nervous undertone developed. On the whole fresh arrivals were so light that it did not take a great deal of confidence in the situation to keep the market firm.

Actual conditions of supply and demand apparently forced the markets to a firmer position. The feeling that prices should not go higher had grown among the operators until during the week under review prices would not have advanced further had the wishes of a majority of the trade been followed. The minimum demands of the buyers, however, were sufficient to absorb the receipts, especially of fine butter almost on arrival, and in the competition to get the better grades prices were steadily advanced.

UNDERGRADES IN GOOD DEMAND.

The wide range in prices between the different scores turned some of the buyers to the medium grades where there was a more liberal supply from which to choose. Undergrades, because of light supplies, continued to find a fairly ready demand.

But even this more even distribution of the demand among the different scores failed to relieve the situation. Supplies of fresh butter were far short of buyers' regular needs, and they, therefore, turned to storage butter to relieve the shortage. That the demand for storage was increased is indicated by the advance in the price of fancy storage butter which was fully as much as the advance on fresh, and at Chicago considerably more.

The heaviest withdrawals occurred at New York, Boston, and Chicago, but at the former two markets the into-storage movement was also large, especially toward the close of the week, while at Chicago it continued light. This storage movement would seem to indicate—and current reports bear this out to some extent—that eastern buyers were buying storage butter in Chicago which was shipped east and there placed temporarily in storage. This would have the effect of making the Chicago market the firmest. However, the more general use of storage butter by the consuming trade, as indicated by the heavy net withdrawals, kept all the markets firm and active on storage butter.

Though the markets were firm because of light production, and the resulting light receipts and supplies of fresh butter in the markets, it was noticeable that during the week a feeling of greater doubt as to the future trend of the markets had developed. Jobbers and retailers all complained of high prices and reported that the demand for butter was decreasing rapidly. At the same time, most of the operators realized that an increase in production because of winter dairying can soon be expected. Moreover, there is the possibility that further advances will attract foreign butter, especially Canadian. These considerations served to place operations on a more conservative basis. No one was willing to be caught with large stocks if a break came, and very few saw any speculative advantage in buying.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE, WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 4, 1922.

[Cents per pound.]

CREAMERY BUTTER (92 score).	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	48½	46½	49½	47½	46
Tuesday	49	47	50	48	46½
Wednesday	49½	47	50½	48½	46¼
Thursday	49½	48	50½	48½	46½
Friday	49½	48½	50	48½	45¾
Saturday	49½	48½	50	48½	45¾
Average for week	49.25	47.58	50.08	48.25	46.08
Previous week	47.33	45.62	48.33	46.83	45.50
Corresponding week last year	46.83	44.00	47.33	46.08	46.42

AMERICAN CHEESE (No. 1 fresh twins).	New York.[1]	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	26½–27	24 -25¼	25½–26½	22¼	.....
Tuesday	26½–27	24 -25	26 -26½	22¼	25¾
Wednesday	26½–27	24 -25	26 -26½	22	25½
Thursday	26½–27	24 -25	26 -26½	21¼	25¾
Friday	26½–27	24 -25	26 -26½	21¼	.....
Saturday	26½–27	23½–24	26 -26½	21¼	25¾
Average for week	26.75	24.39	26.21	21.71	25.56
Previous week	26.31	25.12	25.75	22.62	25.60
Corresponding week last year	21.75	20.17	22.96	28.29	19.58

[1] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 Score) at Chicago.

[Cents per pound].

Monday	42½	Friday	43½
Tuesday	42½	Saturday	43½
Wednesday	43		
Thursday	43	Average	43.00

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

	Week ending Nov. 4.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	9,782,677	8,436,212	10,013,329
Receipts since Jan. 1	565,730,795	555,948,118	500,130,783
Put into cold storage	1,507,777	635,381	1,429,298
Withdrawn from cold storage	4,708,282	4,751,171	2,433,560
Change during week	−3,200,505	−4,115,790	−1,004,262
Total holdings	41,049,123	44,249,628	49,230,485
CHEESE.			
Receipts for week	4,032,711	3,866,103	3,760,508
Receipts since Jan. 1	172,667,899	168,635,188	160,063,479
Put into cold storage	681,670	847,811	979,796
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,060,780	1,193,186	1,253,721
Change during week	−379,110	−345,375	−273,925
Total holdings	15,157,977	15,537,087	14,919,758
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Receipts for week	6,150,073	5,315,590	5,732,692
Receipts since Jan. 1	166,155,481	160,005,408	151,189,969
Put into cold storage	3,136,499	1,812,476	3,274,988
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,489,740	1,751,969	915,349
Change during week	+1,646,759	+60,507	+2,359,639
Total holdings	20,876,600	19,229,841	25,914,441
EGGS.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	142,364	142,651	137,388
Receipts since Jan. 1	15,152,585	15,010,221	14,131,810
Put into cold storage	9,860	6,701	13,167
Withdrawn from cold storage	267,286	256,977	219,367
Change during week	−257,426	−250,276	−206,200
Total holdings	2,935,129	3,192,555	2,171,781

In western New York early in October considerable quantities of fall and early winter apples were going into storage. The peak of the New York apple movement was reached about the middle of October, according to reports from the Rochester office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

CHEESE MARKETS WEAKEN AS TRADING BECOMES VERY DULL

Surplus Accumulating at Country Markets—Drop in Prices Very Generally Expected.

The tone of the cheese markets became very unsettled during the week ending Nov. 4, and at the close trading was so slow and on such an unsatisfactory basis that dealers generally looked for prices to begin reacting downward. Wisconsin markets suffered most under the slump in trading as comparatively few actual sales were made. A considerable number of standing orders were temporarily canceled, and what selling took place was at prices in some cases lower than Board quotations which form the basis of costs.

On the unsettled market this meant moving some goods at a loss, because since the middle of October Board prices have not changed materially, and dealers have not had the advantage of an advancing market upon which to sell their surplus carryover.

Early in the week under review it became evident that the movement of cheese by Wisconsin dealers had slowed up very much compared with that of previous weeks. The weekly trade output in Wisconsin during the first week in October was around 6,300,000 lbs. The following week it was over 6,600,000 lbs., but by the last week in October the weekly output was less than 4,500,000 lbs.

Production has held up very well for the season, and even now weather conditions are not unfavorable so that, with this heavy decrease in the trade output, stocks are accumulating. Much of this accumulation appears to be on dealers' floors.

That prices are due to come down is the general feeling. Certain interests may find it to their advantage for the price level to remain high for a while until more cheese stored early in the season at lower cost has been moved, but on the whole prices appear top-heavy. Most dealers in the distributing markets complain of slow demand and, therefore, are following a conservative policy this season more closely than ever in buying, especially, but also in selling. No one wants to be caught with heavy stocks and this has backed up the surplus at country points. Conditions in the distributing markets have been further disturbed because of offers from country dealers to sell at prices below Board quotations.

IMPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS, SEPTEMBER 1-21, 1922.[1]

[Data from Department of Commerce.]

Imported from—	Butter and butter substitutes.	Cheese and cheese substitutes.	Condensed milk and cream.	Casein.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Denmark	16,055	1,879	.....	.....
Greece	.....	38,873	.....	.....
Italy	.....	1,109,845	.....	.....
Netherlands	1,323	160,138	.....	.....
Norway	.....	36,498	1,146	.....
Switzerland	.....	922,315	.....	.....
United Kingdom	.....	34,294	.....	54,873
Canada	2,552	628,780	282,092	.....
Argentina	165	40,833	.....	773,129
Australia	.....	.....	.....	112,000
New Zealand	68,702	1,975	.....	100,800
Other countries	.....	61,206	.....	11,183
Total:				
Sept., 1922	88,797	3,036,636	283,238	1,051,985
Sept., 1921	397,929	2,570,827	3,501	715,627
Jan.-Sept., 1922	2,734,987	26,240,963	1,747,412	10,321,399
Jan.-Sept., 1921	12,172,730	15,534,731	8,587,782	7,978,393

[1] Because of the change in the tariff schedules, imports for September include the first 21 days only. Those for the last nine days of the month will be included with the October figures.

Fruits and Vegetables

POTATO PRICES SLUMP DURING WEEK; BARRELED APPLES UP

Boxed Apples, Cabbage, and Sweet Potatoes Weaker—Total Shipments Decreasing Rapidly.

The most important market feature of the week ending Nov. 4 was the downward trend of potato prices. About the only line to show a general advance in price was barreled apples, while in most cities boxed stock tended to decline. Cabbage closed weaker with markets dull, and sweet potatoes declined 10¢–25¢ per bbl. in several eastern markets. Onions, however, held nearly steady except in New York and Chicago, where sales were made at lower ranges.

The week's shipments of 14 fruits and vegetables filled 20,130 cars, a decrease of 18% from the preceding week but about 5,100 cars more than the volume of the corresponding period last year. The only product showing a gain was California lettuce. All other lines decreased, especially white potatoes, grapes, apples, and cabbage.

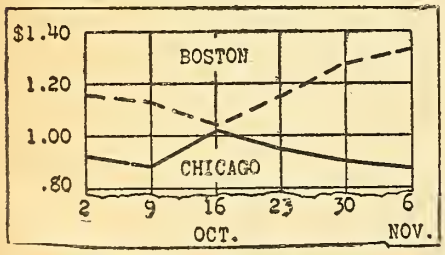
POTATO MARKETS IRREGULAR.

Potatoes.—After a rising tendency in eastern potato markets and a declining trend in the Middle West, closing prices for the week were lower almost everywhere except in Chicago. In other words, there was a reaction in the East and further slight declines in most other markets. "Slow and dull" was the report from consuming centers, with "haulings light" in country districts. Only in Wisconsin have haulings recently been reported heavy.

From the middle of October to the first week of November there were rather consistent advances of 10¢–30¢ per 100 lbs. in Middle Atlantic and New England States. New York City with more liberal supplies than some other markets did not exhibit such sharp rises. During the same three weeks midwestern potato markets declined 5¢–25¢. Supplies in Chicago have been fairly heavy. These diverging trends are shown in the following chart.

Price of Sacked Potatoes, per 100 Pounds.

At Boston—jobbing sales of Maine Cobblers; at Chicago—carlot sales of Northern Round Whites.



Some damage from freezing was reported in New York and New England. Car shortage continues to hinder movement throughout the North and much stock is going to storage. Although total shipments from the leading main-crop States are about 18,000 cars behind last season's early movement, the weekly volume is now nearly 40% greater than it was in November, 1921. The heavy shipments last fall were unusually early. Maine thus far has marketed only half as many cars as during the early part of last season.

Western New York sacked Round Whites have not yet become prominent in consuming centers because of heavy supplies from Long Island and New Jersey. To Nov. 4 western New York had shipped only 1,600 cars, compared with 5,600 to the same time last year, but movement was becoming more active. This stock has been jobbing at $1.25–$1.50 per 100 lbs. and at loading points in the Rochester section gained 10¢ during the past few weeks, but closed at 95¢ f. o. b.

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, Eastern and Northern sacked Round Whites—per 100 lbs.

Market.	Week's carlot arrivals.	This season. Nov. 6.	This season. Oct. 30.	One year ago.
New York	477	$1.25–1.35	$1.50	[1]$2.10–2.20
Boston	192	1.45–1.50	1.50	2.00
Philadelphia	188	1.35–1.40	1.35–1.45	2.15–2.25
Baltimore	31	1.10–1.15	1.15–1.25	2.15–2.25
Pittsburgh	238	1.20–1.25	1.25–1.35	2.35
Cincinnati	118	1.20–1.25	1.15–1.25	2.00–2.15
Chicago	649	[2].80–1.00	[2].80–.95	[2]1.65–1.85
St. Louis	150	1.00–1.15	1.15	.....
Kansas City	364	[2 3]1.00	[2 3]1.00–1.05	.....

SWEET POTATOES, Virginia Yellow Varieties—Barrels.

New York	120	$1.00–1.25	$1.25–1.50	$2.25–2.50
Boston	23	1.75–1.90	1.75–1.90	2.75–3.00
Philadelphia	9	1.00	1.50	2.25
Baltimore	8	.90–1.00	1.00–1.15	2.75
Pittsburgh	32	1.50–1.60	1.50–1.65	2.75–3.00
Cincinnati	7	1.75–1.90	1.90–2.00	3.25
Chicago	37	1.75–2.00	2.00–2.25	3.25–3.50
St. Louis	2	[4].50–.60	[4].90	[4].75
Kansas City	5	[4].75	[4].75–.85	[4]1.00–1.10

CABBAGE, New York and Northern Danish Type—Bulk per ton.

New York	86	$15.00–18.00	$18.00–20.00	$35.00–37.00
Boston	25	16.00–20.00	18.00	[5]2.00–2.25
Philadelphia	102	9.00–12.00	16.00–18.00	30.00–35.00
Baltimore	53	15.00–16.00	23.00–25.00	25.00–30.00
Pittsburgh	84	15.00–17.00	18.00–20.00	[1]2.50–2.75
Cincinnati	35	12.00–15.00	20.00	40.00
Chicago	79	[6]15.00–16.00	12.00	40.00
St. Louis	77	[7]10.00–12.00	[7]15.00–17.00	40.00–45.00
Kansas City	68	[1].75	[1].75	[1]1.75–2.00

ONIONS, Middle Western Yellow Globes—Per 100-lb. sack.

New York	183	$1.40–1.75	$1.75–2.00	$5.50–5.75
Boston	33	1.75–1.85	1.75–1.85	[8]5.25–5.50
Philadelphia	40	1.75–2.00	1.75–2.00	[8]5.40–5.75
Baltimore	16	1.90–2.00	2.10–2.25	[8]5.25–5.50
Pittsburgh	14	1.50–1.65	1.50–1.65	4.75–5.00
Cincinnati	8	1.50–1.75	1.60–1.75	5.50–5.75
Chicago	84	1.60–1.75	1.75–1.85	4.25–4.50
St. Louis	35	[9]1.50	[9]1.40–1.50	[9]5.00–5.25
Kansas City	64	[9]1.50	[9]1.65–1.75	[9]3.75

APPLES, Leading Red Winter Varieties, A 2½-inch—Barrels.

New York	365	$4.00–4.50	$4.00	$7.25–7.50
Boston	53	4.00–4.50	4.00–4.50	5.50–6.00
Philadelphia	33	3.75	3.25–3.50	6.00–6.50
Baltimore	16	4.00–4.50	3.00–3.25	.....
Pittsburgh	73	4.00	3.00–3.50	6.50
Chicago	268	5.00–5.50	5.00–6.00	7.00–7.50
Kansas City	20	4.25–4.75	4.50–5.00	.....

APPLES, Northwestern Extra Fancy Jonathans, Medium to Large—Boxes.

New York	161	$2.00–2.25	$2.25–2.50	$2.25–2.50
Boston	38	2.00	[10]1.55–3.05	2.75–3.00
Philadelphia	22	2.15–2.25	2.00–2.40	2.35–2.60
Chicago	319	2.40–2.50	2.25–2.40	2.00–2.75
Kansas City	117	2.25–2.50	2.50	3.00–3.10

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

POTATOES.			
Presque Isle, Me.	[1]$0.90–0.95	[1]$0.90–1.00	[1]$1.51–1.56
Rochester, N. Y.	.95	1.05	1.85
Grand Rapids, Mich	.65–.70	.75–.80	1.62–1.70
Waupaca, Wis.	.65–.70	.70–.75	1.60
Minneapolis, Minn	.65–.70	.70–.75	1.50–1.60
Idaho Falls, Idaho	[11].55–.60	.45–.55	1.00–1.25
Colorado points	.50	[11].40	[11]1.00
CABBAGE.			
Rochester, N. Y.	7.00–8.00	9.00	28.00
APPLES.			
Rochester, N. Y. (bbl.)	3.75	4.00–4.25	6.25
Grand Rapids, Mich. (bbl.)	.....	4.00	.....
Spokane, Wash. (box)	.....	1.65	2.15–2.25

[1] Bulk per 100 lbs.
[2] Carlot sales.
[3] Red River Ohios.
[4] Tenn., Ky., and Ark. Nancy Halls, bu.
[5] Barrels.
[6] Sacked per ton.
[7] Northern Domestic.
[8] Eastern Yellow Globes.
[9] Red varieties.
[10] Auction sales.
[11] Wagonloads cash to growers.

In North Central shipping districts sacked stock has been ranging 65¢–75¢. The Waupaca (Wis.) market held nearly steady, but finally weakened along with Michigan and Minnesota. Red River Ohios have slumped to 65¢ from an f. o. b. average of 80¢ around the middle of October. Chicago carlot sales of Northern Round Whites advanced during early October until a top of $1.15 was reached, but then steadily declined to 80¢–$1. Red River Ohios commanded a slight premium. Shipments from the Dakotas are hardly half of last season's to date. The carlot movement from Michigan and Minnesota, however, is almost equal to that of last year and Wisconsin is 70% in advance of last fall.

The situation in western producing sections has been discouraging to growers. Poor markets have cut shipments 30% below those of last season. Idaho growers were receiving only 30¢–35¢ per 100 lbs. (about 20¢ per bu.) for sacked No. 1 Rurals, and 50¢–60¢ for Russets. Some farmers in the Northwest have been offering potatoes free to anyone who would dig them. Brown Beautys had declined to 50¢ at southern Colorado shipping points, and in the Fort Worth carlot market broker's sales of Northwestern Rurals slumped to $1.40 delivered.

BARRELED APPLES HIGHER.

Apples.—With the apple harvest about completed, the market has been seeking a higher level. Total shipments from barrel areas decreased 600 cars, New York showing the only marked gain. Important winter varieties of barreled stock tended to advance in most cities, jobbing as high as $4.50–$5. Midwestern Jonathans touched $6–$6.50 in Chicago, but closed $1 lower. At western New York points, cider apples advanced to 35¢–40¢ per 100 lbs., cash to growers. Northwestern boxed stock continued weak except in Chicago, with little demand.

Cabbage.—Carlot shipments of cabbage decreased nearly 400 cars, Wisconsin alone showing a loss of 200 cars from the preceding week. Movement from New York State showed some gain. Demand was limited and markets weaker. New York Danish type declined $2–$9 per ton in leading cities, and was lower at shipping points. Northern Danish stock, sacked and delivered, ranged $15–$16 in Chicago. Domestic stock was generally weaker.

OTHER FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

New York *cauliflower* in crates advanced in New York City to $4–$4.50 and was slightly weaker in other markets at $3–$4. New York *celery* in two-thirds crates was slow and dull at $2.25–$2.75. Michigan celery in flats was steady in Chicago at 50¢–75¢. Massachusetts and New Jersey *cranberries* in half barrels were firm at $5.50–$7.50.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF CITRUS FRUITS FOR SEPTEMBER.

Commodity and State.	September. 1922	September. 1921	August. 1922	August. 1921	Total Jan.-Sept. 1922	Total Jan.-Sept. 1921
GRAPEFRUIT.						
Arizona	0	0	0	0	17	9
California	9	37	6	46	382	332
Florida	210	300	5	0	8,901	7,690
Total	219	337	11	46	9,300	8,031
LEMONS.						
California	496	851	796	574	8,789	10,404
ORANGES.						
Arizona	0	0	0	0	6	1
California	1,084	2,477	1,173	2,992	21,632	38,839
Florida	89	2	0	1	8,867	12,425
Total	1,173	2,479	1,173	2,993	30,505	51,265

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES IN OCTOBER, SHOWN BY STATES.

Shipping districts.	October— 1922	October— 1921	September, 1922.	Season to— Oct. 28, 1922.	Season to— Oct. 29, 1921.	Total last season.
APPLES (box sections).						
California	845	1,494	742	2,645	3,742	5,071
Colorado	1,093	2,248	147	1,160	3,083	3,888
Idaho	1,472	3,043	41	1,414	4,182	5,825
Montana	192	407	30	211	520	688
New Mexico	185	109	103	308	598	615
Oregon	755	2,340	93	794	2,528	6,554
Utah	352	492	10	323	657	735
Washington	6,577	12,758	2,095	8,248	14,759	32,937
Total	11,471	22,891	3,261	15,103	30,069	56,313
APPLES (barrel sections).						
Arkansas	835	0	757	1,997	1	4
Delaware	272	5	272	1,717	126	126
Georgia	43	48	70	134	118	135
Illinois	1,118	94	1,009	3,101	318	447
Indiana	38	28	82	162	55	60
Iowa	127	4	46	188	7	7
Kansas	463	9	294	739	59	66
Maine	94	2,496	2	76	2,702	4,306
Md. E. Shore	99	5	114	399	46	46
Md., other	275	31	129	444	89	92
Massachusetts	101	131	7	99	141	159
Michigan	2,370	2,327	878	4,280	5,787	5,980
Missouri	911	2	587	1,549	6	8
Nebraska	356	2	77	426	3	7
N. Hampshire	90	206	1	80	207	321
New Jersey	69	18	30	379	174	179
New York	7,289	5,915	3,183	11,116	9,989	17,832
North Carolina	54	7	45	120	8	8
Ohio	107	352	45	198	538	618
Pennsylvania	715	109	224	931	177	226
Vermont	88	127	18	100	143	159
Virginia	1,410	87	1,058	2,544	220	314
West Virginia	761	176	355	1,154	608	801
Wisconsin	94	6	71	180	99	102
Other sections	23	41	36	226	93	135
Total	17,802	12,226	9,390	32,339	21,714	32,138
CABBAGE.						
Colorado	672	652	542	1,561	2,479	2,564
Illinois	45	15	21	128	99	100
Iowa	52	19	65	512	139	140
Michigan	281	203	234	585	389	462
Minnesota	553	349	231	829	525	583
Nebraska	11	9	3	28	29	30
New York	2,263	2,638	803	2,936	3,467	9,206
North Carolina	26	5	21	51	10	13
Ohio	140	63	44	528	320	335
Pennsylvania	185	169	27	194	191	303
Va. (Roanoke)	142	93	326	960	760	760
Washington	23	23	3	59	64	170
Wisconsin	2,016	1,201	950	2,935	1,648	2,818
Other sections	46	28	27	16,568	12,331	13,516
Total	6,455	5,467	3,297	27,874	22,451	31,000
CANTALOUPES.						
Calif., Imp. Vy.	0	0	0	12,282	10,709	10,709
Calif., Turlock	209	32	270	2,944	2,212	2,224
Calif., other	1	25	0	715	243	244
Colorado	511	107	2,734	4,522	3,215	3,215
Washington	14	4	110	366	209	209
Other sections	54	3	338	9,937	8,971	8,971
Total	789	171	3,452	30,766	25,559	25,572
CAULIFLOWER.						
Calif., N. dist.	0	33	5	9	89	1,078
Calif., S. dist.	14	152	3	15	139	2,531
N. Y., L. Is.	221	218	22	228	221	353
N. Y., other	40	80	119	158	191	218
Oregon	11	1	0	12	1	122
Other sections	1	9	1	2	12	33
Total	287	493	150	424	653	4,335
CELERY.						
Calif., N. dist.	34	3	0	21	0	1,861
Calif., S. dist.	13	14	4	22	12	775
Colorado	96	134	62	176	200	211
Michigan	473	375	155	948	812	1,013
New York	1,148	1,118	375	1,268	1,208	3,035
Ohio	22	33	22	69	62	65
Pennsylvania	56	77	96	197	223	225
Other sections	38	61	12	4,916	4,364	4,457
Total	1,880	1,815	726	7,617	6,881	11,642
TOMATOES.						
Calif., N. dist.	464	243	381	987	389	577
Calif., S. dist.	343	289	131	635	905	1,137
Colorado	27	12	60	88	38	38
Indiana	61	89	468	957	528	528
Md., E. Shore	12	1	45	125	28	33
New Jersey	36	124	779	1,881	2,130	2,130
New York	115	47	1,189	1,739	1,098	1,098
Utah	96	29	252	359	100	100
Other sections	20	29	430	18,576	11,454	11,563
Total	1,174	863	3,735	25,347	16,670	17,204

Shipping districts.	October— 1922	October— 1921	September, 1922.	Season to— Oct. 28, 1922.	Season to— Oct. 29, 1921.	Total last season.
LETTUCE.						
Colorado	70	17	343	729	244	244
Idaho	497	99	8	525	102	182
New Jersey	150	71	1	246	131	478
New York	342	570	622	3,093	3,319	3,361
Oregon	72	2	1	76	25	25
Washington	61	86	107	794	628	630
Other sections	24	13	32	15,565	13,306	13,380
Total	1,216	858	1,114	21,028	17,755	18,300
LETTUCE (new crop).						
California	214	395	86	180	375	10,281
MIXED VEGETABLES.						
Calif., N. dist.	66	51	67	693	768	885
Calif., S. dist.	286	339	125	1,843	2,393	3,335
Colorado	488	253	576	1,684	866	994
Minnesota	32	22	39	148	60	76
New Jersey	561	579	575	4,553	2,967	3,207
New York	65	150	104	196	216	517
Utah	32	16	18	81	27	36
Other sections	173	118	158	7,413	6,302	6,516
Total	1,703	1,528	1,662	16,611	13,599	15,566
ONIONS.						
Calif., N. dist.	226	470	460	1,543	1,753	2,663
Calif., S. Dist.	0	2	9	1,223	915	928
Colorado	111	199	11	116	271	443
Idaho	68	19	11	76	39	43
Illinois	180	53	148	394	184	254
Indiana	1,089	191	1,272	2,846	1,019	1,840
Iowa	215	34	219	734	378	412
Massachusetts	361	333	243	839	1,248	2,224
Michigan	541	158	202	708	268	421
Minnesota	191	67	93	271	116	172
New York	505	557	268	1,042	1,735	2,946
Ohio	894	291	1,154	2,168	643	1,736
Oregon	34	134	16	49	188	351
Utah	101	22	9	101	45	52
Washington	34	22	29	565	523	650
Wisconsin	85	24	81	172	53	104
Other sections	32	32	27	5,867	5,494	5,538
Total	4,667	2,608	4,252	18,734	14,872	20,777
PEARS.						
California	373	329	1,125	5,738	4,297	4,428
Colorado	229	22	245	754	732	733
Delaware	15	0	125	145	0	0
Illinois	44	0	349	435	0	0
Indiana	19	0	24	43	0	0
Kansas	15	0	6	20	0	0
Maryland	23	0	4	23	0	0
Michigan	574	54	837	1,788	610	610
New Jersey	23	1	9	34	20	20
New York	1,750	421	1,548	4,514	2,722	2,854
Ohio	49	1	12	62	17	17
Oregon	318	126	896	1,681	962	974
Washington	500	333	1,122	2,348	2,712	2,827
Other sections	22	3	108	322	263	359
Total	3,954	1,290	6,410	17,907	12,335	12,822
GRAPES.						
Calif., N. dist.	5,520	6,701	5,736	11,149	12,645	13,581
Calif., C. dist.	7,308	6,159	6,219	15,571	15,837	17,448
Calif., S. dist.	1,502	418	1,843	3,586	1,834	1,850
Michigan	1,913	101	3,448	5,705	1,237	1,237
New York	5,566	1,058	1,365	6,747	2,449	2,451
Pennsylvania	1,314	207	153	1,419	390	390
Other sections	59	27	196	548	240	246
Total	23,182	14,671	18,960	44,725	34,632	37,203

Shipping districts.	October— 1922	October— 1921	September, 1922.	Season to— Oct. 28, 1922.	Season to— Oct. 29, 1921.	Total last season.
SWEET POTATOES.						
California	225	263	144	390	505	999
Delaware	51	39	2	49	46	1,728
Georgia	47	82	32	105	160	1,342
Iowa	14	34	13	26	54	68
Kansas	14	7	3	24	8	41
Louisiana	74	61	124	313	215	961
Maryland	248	273	260	567	508	1,291
New Jersey	430	394	460	973	858	2,215
North Carolina	15	68	66	370	576	1,018
Tennessee	70	157	58	157	312	1,568
Texas	131	126	145	326	296	746
Va., E. Shore	1,954	1,664	2,152	4,865	3,928	4,778
Va., other	29	33	54	218	226	335
Other sections	26	204	21	515	641	2,188
Total	3,328	3,405	3,534	8,898	8,333	19,278
WHITE POTATOES. (Late crop.) Leading sections:						
Calif., N. dist.	625	891	612	2,534	3,077	6,511
Colorado	1,835	2,699	2,274	4,782	6,848	17,737
Idaho	1,603	2,304	1,021	3,780	5,776	14,616
Iowa	381	29	148	561	66	91
Maine	3,016	4,681	1,742	4,656	9,574	37,999
Michigan	2,309	3,210	1,128	3,232	3,854	15,174
Minnesota	6,882	9,029	4,039	12,251	14,744	29,659
Montana	367	576	40	390	858	1,836
Nebraska	850	1,265	651	1,969	2,868	5,321
Nevada	243	143	1	124	144	462
N. Y., L. Is.	2,080	998	1,546	4,316	3,412	4,929
N. Y., other	1,079	3,916	86	990	5,068	13,956
North Dakota	2,836	5,665	1,021	3,728	7,777	10,496
Oregon	96	111	97	502	230	1,390
Pennsylvania	1,246	1,182	847	2,068	1,654	3,575
South Dakota	1,435	1,887	779	2,165	3,055	3,348
Utah	397	183	483	1,511	993	1,074
Washington	460	1,201	234	999	1,796	6,224
Wisconsin	3,472	2,125	1,327	4,643	2,926	10,970
Total	31,212	42,095	18,076	55,201	74,720	185368
Other sections:						
Arizona	110	47	0	114	48	222
Calif., S. Dist.	7	12	14	1,733	2,503	2,741
Kansas	39	38	127	2,449	2,357	2,379
Md., E. Shore, 2d crop	24	0	17	19	0	534
New Jersey	1,948	377	4,736	17,152	9,958	10,476
Ohio	11	12	5	14	12	28
Vermont	10	128	0	8	133	303
Va., E. Shore, 2d crop	12	13	0	8	10	360
Va., Norf., 2d crop	14	22	0	12	22	526
Va., other	21	26	37	337	396	407
Wyoming	236	399	166	410	607	954
Others	30	63	55	890	1,022	1,394
Total	2,462	1,137	5,157	23,146	17,068	20,324
SUMMARY WHITE POTATOES. Late crop:						
Leading sections	31,212	42,095	18,076	55,201	74,720	18,368
Other sections	2,462	1,137	5,157	23,146	17,068	20,324
Early crop	.....	.....	.....	40,761	32,423	32,558
Total	33,674	43,232	23,233	119108	124211	238250

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week ending— Nov. 4, 1922.	Week ending— Nov. 5, 1921.	Week ending— Oct. 28, 1922.	October. 1922	October. 1921	September. 1922	September. 1921	August. 1922	August. 1921	Season to— Nov. 4, 1922.	Season to— Nov. 5, 1921.
Apples:											
Box areas	2,236	4,529	2,349	11,471	22,891	3,261	6,694	1,054	1,006	17,349	34,598
Barrel areas	3,453	1,064	4,056	17,802	12,226	9,390	6,452	3,261	2,378	35,895	22,778
Cabbage	1,412	734	1,794	6,455	5,467	3,297	2,818	1,302	1,393	29,315	23,185
Cantaloupes	36	6	53	789	171	3,452	2,153	5,646	5,986	30,850	25,565
Cauliflower	53	143	55	287	493	150	171	4	13	477	796
Celery	471	338	589	1,880	1,815	726	516	338	262	8,097	7,219
Grapes	2,847	1,586	3,934	23,182	14,671	18,960	16,743	3,507	3,376	47,594	36,218
Lettuce:											
California	92	68	66	214	395	86	139	99	153	[1] 272	[1] 443
Other	167	112	270	1,216	858	1,114	1,163	1,598	987	21,216	17,867
Onions	832	341	1,077	4,667	2,608	4,252	3,362	2,201	2,048	19,593	15,213
Pears	307	103	579	3,954	1,290	6,410	3,972	6,139	5,582	18,267	12,442
Potatoes:											
Sweet	541	527	680	3,328	3,405	3,534	2,933	1,831	1,951	9,450	8,860
White	7,139	5,055	8,417	33,682	43,250	23,267	26,040	17,530	16,115	126,380	129,270
Spinach	47	25	48	40	12	22	.....	.....	.....	266	30
Tomatoes	170	135	237	1,174	863	3,735	2,847	2,321	1,071	25,547	16,810
Vegetables, mixed	327	269	352	1,703	1,528	1,662	1,282	2,435	1,399	16,998	13,868
Total	20,130	15,035	24,556	111,844	111,943	83,318	77,285	49,266	43,720	407,294	364,719

[1] For new season beginning Oct. 1, not included in totals.

Hay and Feed

RECEIPTS OF HAY CONTINUED EQUAL TO CURRENT DEMAND

Prices Showed but Little Change During the Week Under Review—Car Shortage Still Felt.

Prices of hay in practically all the markets underwent but little change during the week ending Nov. 4. In a few markets the better grades sold at slightly higher premiums, but the general run of hay sold at prices practically unchanged from those of the previous week Mild weather, the large supply of local forage in many of the consuming sections, and restricted buying were the important market factors.

Although the shortage of cars greatly curtailed the movement of hay, receipts in most markets were equal to the current demand and buyers purchased only for their immediate needs. In most sections the supply at shipping points is still large, and only lack of sufficient cars to move the hay is preventing a much heavier movement to market. Receipts in carloads at the principal markets for the weeks ending Oct. 28 and Nov. 4, 1922, and Nov. 5, 1921, are given in the following table:

City.	1922		1921
	Nov. 4.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 5.
Boston	91	68	199
New York	251	109	235
Philadelphia	57	.....	.....
Pittsburgh	183	96	250
Cincinnati	71	77	166
Chicago	245	280	185
Minneapolis-St. Paul	128	122	184
St. Louis	201	199	.....
Kansas City	556	355	250
Los Angeles	190	160	109
San Francisco	64	53	50

EASTERN MARKETS UNCHANGED.

Timothy.—Prices in the principal eastern hay markets were practically unchanged during the week under review. At Boston the demand was very light but because of the light offerings and small arrivals prices held steady. Shippers in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont reported large amounts of hay at shipping points but that it was almost impossible to make spot shipment because of lack of cars. The market for the best grades of timothy in large bales was very firm at New York, but the lower grades, fairly large receipts of which came by water routes, were not so firm. The market situation was practically unchanged at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Receipts were just about equal to demand and prices were firm except on the lower grades.

Receipts in the central western markets were practically the same as during the preceding week, and the market situation was also but little changed. There was a fair demand for the best grades, and at Chicago it was reported that the best No. 1 timothy could be sold at $21–$23 per ton, although it was easier to obtain the higher price than during the previous week. There was more southern inquiry at Cincinnati, but few orders were received, as buyers were not willing to meet sellers' prices. Best grades of timothy and choice alfalfa were in urgent demand at St. Louis, and receipts of these grades were scarcely sufficient for the needs of the trade.

Southern markets continued to be only moderate purchasers of hay to be shipped in, as the local demand was light because of mild weather and an ample supply of locally grown hay. Larger offerings of Johnson grass and Bermuda hay were expected in the southern markets within the next few weeks. Although much of the local hay, such as peanut or peavine hay, has not been received in the markets, it has supplied the demand which is usually filled by hay from these markets.

Alfalfa.—What was thought to be a temporary increase in receipts of alfalfa weakened the alfalfa market slightly toward the last of the week at Kansas City. The current high prices and the recent warm weather brought about heavy offers of alfalfa of the fourth cutting, which was being baled from the swath. Because of the scarcity of cars, however, no great increase in the movement was expected. Texas and other portions of the Southwest, as well as the entire cotton belt, bought fairly large quantities of alfalfa at Kansas City during the week. Other alfalfa markets were practically unchanged with receipts equal to the limited demand. No changes were reported from the Pacific coast markets, and prices were the same as for the previous week.

Prairie.—Prairie hay was in good demand at the various markets. Receipts were light and in several markets, especially at Minneapolis, they were not equal to the needs of the trade. Stockyards were the principal buyers. The demand for prairie at Chicago was said to be fairly well supplied, and any material increase in the receipts would probably weaken the market. Although No. 1 Southwest prairie was selling at $20 per ton, No. 2 was quoted about $1 lower than during the previous week.

Straw.—Straw prices were slightly higher in the eastern markets but unchanged in the Central West. Receipts were so light that quotations were only nominal in some of the markets. Current quotations per ton were given as follows: No. 1 Wheat—Boston $14, Philadelphia $15, Pittsburgh $13.50, Chicago $9.50, Minneapolis $8, Cincinnati $10, Omaha $6.25, Kansas City $9; No. 1 Oat—Boston $15, Philadelphia $15, Pittsburgh $13.50, Cincinnati $10, Chicago $11, Minneapolis $8.50, Omaha $7.50, Kansas City $8.50; No. 1 Rye (straight)—Boston $25.50, New York $23.50, Philadelphia $23; No. 1 Rye (tangled)—Pittsburgh $13.50, Cincinnati $12, Chicago $12.50, Minneapolis $8.50.

UNCERTAIN UNDERTONE NOTED IN MARKETS FOR FEEDSTUFFS

Mill Stocks Accumulating Because of Increased Production and Shortage of Cars.

An uncertain undertone prevailed in the feed markets during the week ending Nov. 4. Transportation difficulties interfered with trading and were the principal reasons for maintaining and in some instances advancing the prices of feedstuffs. The demand was fair but appeared at times abnormal because buyers found it necessary to get in touch with a number of dealers in order to secure shipments which would make fairly quick delivery.

Present prices attracted foreign exporters and, in spite of duties and freights, fairly large quantities of foreign wheat feeds, beet pulp, and other feedstuffs were offered at prices materially below domestic prices.

Most reports indicated that the volume of sales to the interior was considerably less than that usually booked during this season of the year. Traders expressed the belief

(Concluded on page 421, column 2.)

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS, NOVEMBER 4, 1922.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.[1]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Savannah.	Jacksonville.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Chicago.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]	San Francisco.[1]
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	26.00	28.00	21.50	19.50	24.50	24.50	21.00	17.50	22.00	18.00	20.50	.....	15.50	.....	.....
Standard timothy	.....	27.00	21.00	18.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00	17.50	19.00	.....	14.00	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	25.50	26.00	20.50	16.50	22.50	23.00	20.00	16.00	18.00	17.00	16.50	.....	12.50	.....	.....
No 1 light clover, mixed	.....	26.00	19.00	18.00	23.50	24.00	.....	17.50	19.00	17.00	.....	.....	14.50	.....	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	22.50	22.50	.....	18.00	.....	24.00	.....	16.00	[2] 17.00	16.00	.....	.....	13.25	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	18.00	.....	.....	.....	17.50	[2] 17.00	[2] 16.50	18.00	.....	14.50	.....	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.50	23.00	[2] 25.00	[2] 23.00	27.00	20.25	23.50	23.00	19.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.50	.....	21.00	[2] 22.00	.....	18.25	20.50	.....	18.00
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.50	.....	18.00	18.00	.....	15.50	18.00	.....	17.00
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00	17.00	.....	15.00	15.00	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00	16.50	.....	13.00	14.00	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	14.00	.....	14.50	.....	.....	.....
Grain:															
No. 1 wheat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00
No. 1 oat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00	18.00
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	29.00	30.75	30.50	29.50	.....	33.00	.....	29.00	25.75	23.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	31.00	33.00	30.50	33.00	33.00	27.00	29.50	.....	.....	26.00	.....	24.00	40.00	37.00
Hard winter	.....	30.75	31.00	30.00	37.00	33.00	.....	29.00	26.75	.....	25.50	24.00	24.00	36.00	.....
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	30.50	31.75	31.50	30.50	.....	35.50	30.00	31.50	26.75	23.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	.....	35.00	32.50	.....	38.00	.....	33.50	.....	.....	29.50	.....	28.50	.....	48.00
Hard winter	.....	.....	.....	33.50	.....	.....	.....	33.50	.....	.....	.....	30.00	28.50	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00	31.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.00	26.50	.....	38.00
Wheat millrun	.....	.....	34.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.00	.....	.....	25.00	.....	36.00
Rye middlings	31.75	.....	31.00	29.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:															
Linseed	56.00	55.00	54.00	53.50	.....	53.00	.....	55.00	50.50	49.00	.....	53.50	54.00	.....	48.00
Cottonseed (41%)	53.75	.....	52.00	49.50	.....	.....	44.50	48.50	48.75	.....	.....	50.25	50.00	43.00	46.00
Cottonseed (36%)	50.00	49.00	48.50	46.50	43.00	34.00	41.00	46.00	45.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peanut (43%)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41.00	.....	.....	50.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47.00
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37.00	31.50	32.00	29.75	.....	29.00	.....	26.00	35.00	.....
Gluten feed	42.00	41.35	40.95	38.75	.....	45.00	.....	37.25	34.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White hominy feed	36.00	35.50	35.00	.....	.....	34.00	.....	32.00	29.50	.....	28.00	27.00	27.00	.....	.....
Yellow hominy feed	35.50	35.00	34.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.00	29.00	.....	.....	27.00	26.00	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.50	34.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	[3] 36.00	.....
Dried beet pulp	.....	40.00	.....	46.00	40.00	42.00	.....	45.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43.00	.....

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Nominal. [3] Rolled

Seeds

TIMOTHY SEED PRICES HIGHER LAST TWO WEEKS OF OCTOBER

Approximately 85 Per Cent of Crop Has Been Sold by Growers—Good Export Sales Recently.

Timothy seed prices continued to rise and averaged about 25¢ per 100 lbs. higher on Oct. 31 than on Oct. 17. In all sections except southeastern Iowa prices paid to growers on the latter date were the same as, or higher than, those of Oct. 17. Prices for clean seed on Oct. 31 ranged from $4.95 per 100 lbs. in southeastern Iowa, southern Minnesota, and northeastern South Dakota, to $5.40–$5.45 in northern Ohio and Indiana. The average price for the sections shown in the accompanying table was $5.15 compared with $4.90 two weeks ago and $4.25 a year ago.

Although most of the growers have been selling fairly freely there still remains on the farm about 15% of the crop that is expected to enter commercial channels. The largest movement recently occurred in southern Minnesota and northeastern South Dakota.

During the two weeks ending Nov. 4 approximately 243,000 lbs. was exported from New York and Baltimore to Great Britain, Germany, Denmark, and Norway.

Timothy Seed Prices and Movement.

State or section.	Prices offered growers per 100 lbs. basis clean seed.			Percentage of each crop sold by—		
	Oct. 25, 1921.	Oct. 17, 1922.	Oct. 31, 1922.	Oct. 25, 1921.	Oct. 17, 1922.	Oct. 31, 1922.
				P. ct.	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*
NE. Iowa	$3.90	$4.90	$5.00	75	75	80
SW. Iowa	4.10	5.10	5.15	90	85	90
SE. Iowa	4.30	5.10	4.95	85	80	85
NW. Mo	4.30	4.85	5.20	85	80	90
NE. Mo	4.35	4.90	5.35	85	80	95
S. Minn	3.80	4.95	4.95	70	65	80
NE. S. Dak	3.75	4.05	4.95	80	50	75
N. Ill	4.30	4.95	5.15	75	65	70
C. Ill	4.70	4.95	5.15	85	90	90
S. Ill	4.50	5.00	5.00	95	80	80
Indiana	4.50	5.35	5.45	80	85	85
N. Ohio	4.45	5.00	5.40	80	75	75
Wis	4.10	4.85	5.25	25	20	30

IMPORTS OF FORAGE PLANT SEEDS.

Permitted Entry Under the Seed Importation Act.

Kind of seed.	October—		July 1, 1921, to Oct. 31, 1922.	July 1, 1920, to Oct. 31, 1921.
	1922	1921		
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Alfalfa	1,668,600	284,700	5,260,400	1,648,700
Canada bluegrass	33,800	48,800	36,600	56,200
Alsike clover	486,000	818,600	3,353,400	1,925,300
Crimson clover	266,700	164,700	992,400	1,746,300
Red clover	.....	83,700	226,600	1,876,600
White clover	35,200	209,600	242,500	748,200
Alsike clover and timothy mixtures	6,600	.....	6,600	1,100
Alsike clover and Canada bluegrass mixtures	.....	5,000	.....	5,000
Alsike clover, white clover, and Canada bluegrass mixtures	.....	800	.....	800
Red and alsike clover mixtures	.....	.....	.....	2,100
White and alsike clover mixtures	.....	10,700	5,600	18,800
Grass mixtures	.....	.....	100	40,100
Mixed agrostis	200	.....	2,600	.....
Broom-corn millet	.....	369,400	708,200	369,400
Orchard grass	319,300	1,397,100	517,600	2,356,200
Rape	499,100	717,800	916,500	1,446,500
English rye grass	235,100	145,600	581,200	161,900
Italian rye grass	112,200	22,400	282,000	36,200
Timothy	.....	.....	.....	95,100
Hairy vetch	75,000	173,200	226,200	819,100
Spring vetch	262,300	.....	490,500	8,800

VEGETABLE SEED PRODUCTION.

(Concluded from front page.)

the English turnip seed crop was a failure, and the total production is only 15,100 lbs.

The accompanying table shows the revised acreage planted, the acreage abandoned and harvested, and the total production of each seed crop.

Imports of vegetable seeds during 1921 were equal to the average of the past ten years, and during the first half of 1922 were normal for most items for that period. A study of the figures in the accompanying table, keeping in mind the foregoing comparisons of production and imports, would seem to indicate that the supply of vegetable seeds with but few exceptions is sufficient for the normal commercial requirements. The outstanding exceptions are sugar-beet and turnip seed of which approximately 90% of the requirements will have to be imported.

Commercial Acreage and Production of Vegetable Seeds, 1922.

Kind of seed.	Acreage.			Production.
	Planted.	Abandoned.	Harvested.	
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Pounds.*
Beans, dwarf snap	33,488	822	32,666	19,600,000
Beans, garden pole	4,430	232	4,198	4,074,000
Beet, garden	634	59	575	429,000
Beet, mangel	112	16	96	101,700
Beet, sugar	1,129	160	969	1,056,000
Cabbage	730	88	642	367,600
Carrot	381	22	359	182,900
Celery	70	1	69	33,150
Cucumber	4,180	436	3,744	707,000
Kale	132	7	125	45,000
Lettuce	1,929	60	1,869	856,000
Muskmelon	1,835	165	1,670	359,000
Watermelon	9,480	264	9,216	1,200,000
Onion seed	1,295	10	1,285	450,000
Onion sets	3,173	117	3,056	30,900,000
Parsley	84	3	81	43,900
Parsnip	121	0	121	84,000
Peas, garden	54,462	366	54,096	46,600,000
Pepper	671	75	596	45,800
Pumpkin	991	219	772	119,800
Radish	2,595	25	2,570	743,000
Salsify	33	0	33	14,700
Spinach	658	71	587	313,800
Squash, summer	612	59	553	113,500
Squash, winter	832	387	445	65,500
Sweet corn	7,400	287	7,113	8,748,600
Tomato	3,873	19	3,854	238,000
Turnip, English	200	98	102	15,100
Turnip, Swede	90	9	81	45,800

Sweet Clover Seed Prices Higher.

Prices offered to growers for sweet clover seed advanced 50¢–$1 per 100 lbs. in important producing sections during the last three weeks of October. The average prices paid to growers on Oct. 31 were $5–$6 per 100 lbs. for country-run and $6–$7 for recleaned seed. These also were the prices that prevailed in Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, and Minnesota. Slightly lower prices were being offered in eastern Montana, northern Wyoming, and western Colorado. In western Utah about $6 for country-run and $7–$8 for recleaned seed were being offered. In northern Illinois and in a few other sections somewhat higher prices than elsewhere were being paid to growers.

The movement of the crop varies considerably not only in the various districts but also in the individual districts themselves. In portions of North and South Dakota and Minnesota only 10% has moved from growers hands, while in other sections of these States 50% or more has been sold. Approximately 65% of the Kansas crop is reported as sold by growers. Growers who are in a position to hold their seed are doing so because the crop was much smaller than last year and they expect an advance in the market similar to that which has taken place in alfalfa and red clover seed.

ALFALFA SEED CROP MOVEMENT ACTIVE FOR PAST FEW WEEKS

Approximately Two-Thirds of Crop Estimated Sold by Growers—Prices Higher than Last Year.

During October the movement of alfalfa seed from growers' hands was very active, and by the end of the month it was estimated that approximately two-thirds of the crop had been sold by growers. In central and northern producing sections 50%–75% of the crop had moved, while in Texas and New Mexico 85%–90% had moved. In portions of South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and Utah only a small percentage of the seed had been sold. About 25% of the seed outside of that controlled by pools in South Dakota was reported sold.

In the Uintah Basin of Utah stormy weather on Oct. 31 was delaying the delivery of 15–20 carloads of seed to railroad stations. The movement in Arizona continued draggy. In the important producing sections of Kansas, Oklahoma, and Idaho more than 75% of the crop had moved from growers' hands.

Prices on Oct. 31 were about $1 per 100 lbs. higher than on Oct. 3 and $1–$2 higher than a year ago. In leading producing sections the prices paid to growers for country-run seed ranged mostly $11–$13 per 100 lbs. and $13–$15 for recleaned seed. Prices reported for some of these sections or States were as follows: $10–$12 for country-run and $13–$14 for recleaned seed in northwestern Kansas; $11–$13 and $13–$14.50 in southwestern Kansas; $12–$13 and $13–$15 in western Oklahoma; $11–$13 and $13–$15 in New Mexico and Texas; $12–$13 and $13–$14 in Arizona; $13–$14 and $14–$15 in South Dakota and Montana: $11–$12 and $13–$14 in Colorado; $11–$13 and $14–$16.50 in Utah; and $13–$14 for country-run and $15–$16 for recleaned seed in southern Idaho.

The quantity of alfalfa seed permitted entry from July 1 to Oct. 31 was 5,260,400 lbs. compared with 1,648,700 lbs. for the same period last year. However, during the two weeks ending Nov. 4 no arrivals of foreign seed were reported at New York or Baltimore compared with about 1,460,000 lbs. for the same two weeks last year.

The reports regarding the quality of the 1922 crop to the effect that it was equal to or better than that of last year in practically all sections confirmed the reports received earlier and summarized in the Oct. 14 issue of Weather, Crops, and Markets.

Seed Velvet Beans of Good Quality.

The potential supply of seed velvet beans is less this year than last, principally because a much smaller percentage of the crop was harvested than was harvested in 1921. The beans matured and are being harvested under favorable weather conditions, however, and there should be a sufficient quantity of good quality seed to supply the demand in 1923.

In Alabama the acreage harvested is reported to be about 60% and the yield per acre 65% of last year, while in Georgia the acreage was reduced 20% and the yield per acre 15%. The higher price of cotton contributed to the reduced acreage of velvet beans and the drought during the summer was the cause of the low yields.

Growers are being offered $13.50–$16.50 per ton for velvet beans in the pod and $1–$1.25 per bu. hulled for seed. In some counties in Georgia as low as $10 per ton is being offered which is somewhat less than last year's low price.

Grain

WHEAT FUTURE PRICES UP TO NEW HIGH FOR CURRENT CROP

Restricted Movement of Grain Still Proves One of Main Market Factors—Corn Firm.

Grain prices were very firm during the week ending Nov. 4 and wheat future prices reached new high levels for the current crop. Chicago December wheat closed at $1.16½ on both Wednesday and Thursday, but the market weakened slightly toward the close of the week and December wheat closed on Saturday at Chicago $1.15½, with May at $1.14¼.

The spread between Minneapolis and Chicago December wheat future prices, which was 5¢ at the close of the previous week, was narrowed to 3⅞¢ on Saturday, Nov. 4, with the December future at Minneapolis being quoted at $1.11⅝. Kansas City future prices followed closely the Chicago quotations, December wheat at Kansas City closing at $1.08⅛, which, however, was only 3½¢ below the Minneapolis close. Corn future prices advanced 1¼¢ in both the December and May futures at Chicago during the week.

The light movement of grain to market strengthened the cash market. On the other hand, the unsettled political situation in the Near East, together with a further break in foreign exchange, especially in the German mark, were depressing factors. Altogether, however, the market was felt by the trade to be in a fairly firm position, although traders were not inclined to make heavy trades on either side of the market.

CASH WHEAT GENERALLY FIRM.

Although cash wheat prices were generally firm, premiums on cash over the December future wheat declined about 2¢ at Chicago because of a less urgent demand. Mills were active buyers of good milling wheat but the elevator interests were not in the market until late in the week when a sale of 25,000 bus. for export was reported. Fifty thousand bushels of No. 1 Dark Northern Canadian wheat was reported sold from a Chicago elevator to a local mill at $1.44 per bu. duty paid. Stocks of wheat remaining in store at Chicago elevators at the close of the week were 2,357,000 bus. Receipts during the week were 331 cars compared with 362 for the previous week and 109 cars for the corresponding week last year.

The demand for cash grain slowed up slightly at Minneapolis toward the close of the week but premiums ruled unchanged to about 1¢ higher. Receipts were slightly less than for the preceding week and totaled 2,675 cars. Local mills were less urgent buyers and Eastern mills were also more easily supplied. The premiums that had been paid for wheat arriving in cars that could be rebilled East were lowered 1¢–2¢ per bu. on Saturday. Durum wheat was steady on a basis of 10¢–17¢ per bu. for No. 1 Amber Durum over the Duluth November Durum price, which was quoted at the close on Saturday at 99⅜¢.

Receipts of wheat at St. Louis increased to 944 cars for the week, but the milling and elevator demand was sufficient to absorb the supply and prices held firm. Top prices for the crop to date were paid on Thursday and Friday. Mills were the principal buyers of the better grades while exporters took the cheaper wheat.

The Kansas City market was firm on wheat and prices were out of line with Chicago and Minneapolis so that but little business was transacted with the northwestern mills. Local mills were fairly active buyers, however, and southwestern mills, especially in Oklahoma, were buyers at Kansas City. Receipts were 1,193 cars, which were less than for the previous week but were considerably more than for the corresponding week last year.

Primary wheat receipts totaled 10,288,000 bus. which was about 2,000,000 bus. more than the amount for the corresponding week last year. The visible supply was estimated at 32,278,000 bus. compared with 56,595,000 bus. for the corresponding week of 1921.

COARSE GRAIN PRICES FIRM.

Although new corn arrived on the various markets in larger quantities during the week, prices were well maintained on a firm basis. At Chicago the new corn sold at 1¢–2¢ under the old, but the old was preferred by the exporters and most of the industries. About 10% of the receipts at St. Louis were of new corn which graded mostly No. 3 and No. 4 on account of moisture.

Texas and other cotton States were the best buyers of corn at Kansas City although local corn-products manufacturers bought a considerable part of the spot carload offerings. New corn was being offered freely and the bids, basis Kansas City, were about 65½¢ for No. 2 mixed and 65¾¢ for No. 2 white or yellow corn for shipment any time up to Jan. 1.

Receipts of corn in carloads at the principal markets were: Chicago 1,298, St. Louis 532, Kansas City 181, Cincinnati 125. Total primary receipts were 6,789,000 bus. and the visible supply 8,806,000 bus.

Oats were firm with corn in most of the markets. Industries and shippers were the principal buyers as the principal elevator interests were largely out of the markets. Primary receipts totaled 5,331,000 bus. compared with 2,922,000 bus. during the same week last year. The visible supply was given at 34,077,000 bus.

GRAIN INSPECTED FOR EXPORT.

Grain Inspected Under Canadian Grades and Flour Not Included.

[Thousands of bushels: i. e., 000 omitted.]

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Week ending Nov. 4, 1922:					
Atlantic ports [1]	1,678	1,399	580	214	247
Gulf ports [2]	1,314	743	8	.....	.....
Pacific ports [3]	940	.....	.....	795	.....
Total	3,932	2,142	588	1,009	247
Previous week	1,441	2,332	577	490	1,029
Corresponding week last year	3,512	474	62	945	190
Total July 1 to Nov. 4, 1922	73,108	21,358	10,956	13,129	12,512
Corresponding period last year	107,461	9,056	449	14,684	3,366

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland (Me.), and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Portland (Oreg.), Tacoma, Astoria, and San Francisco

Daily reports on market, crop, and weather conditions are being broadcast from the radio transmitting station recently installed by the extension division of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets. Week Ending Friday, November 3, 1922.

[Cents per bushel.]

WHEAT.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Drk. Nor. Spg.	No. 1	131¼	131½	128¾	.....	131¾	128½
Hard Winter	No. 1	.....	119½	.....	120¼	.....	119½
	No. 2	.....	120	.....	.....	120¾	118½
Yel. Hrd. Wir.	No. 1	.....	119¼	.....	.....	119	118¾
	No. 2	118	118¾	117¾	118¼	118½	118½
	No. 3	116¼	.....	115¼	.....	116½	.....
Red Winter	No. 2	.....	122	.....	121¾	122¾	.....
	No. 3	119¼	.....	120	.....	122½	.....
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Drk. Nor. Spg.	No. 1	124	124	123	124	128	129
	No. 2	120	120	121	121	122	125
	No. 3	118	117	115	117	119	122
Northern Spg.	No. 1	118	119	119	119	123	123
	No. 2	115	116	117	115	120	122
	No. 3	111	111	111	112	117	114
KANSAS CITY.							
Drk. Hrd. Wir.	No. 2	120¾	120⅝	119	.....	123½	122¾
	No. 3	120	120⅜	119⅛	.....	122	122¾
Hard Winter	No. 1	.....	117	116⅝	120	119½	.....
	No. 2	117⅜	115¾	116½	118	118¾	119¾
	No. 3	116⅞	116⅜	116	117	119	119½
Yel. Hrd. Wir.	No. 2	.....	114	.....	116	.....	117
	No. 3	113	113½	113	.....	.....	.....
Red Winter	No. 2	.....	118	.....	.....	118	119
	No. 3	117	113¼	114	112¾	115¼	.....
OMAHA.							
Drk. Hrd. Wir.	No. 2	118	119⅛	117¾	119⅛	120⅝	118
	No. 3	120¼	119⅝	117¾	117½	120⅛	118¾
Hard Winter	No. 1	115¾	117	113¾	116	116	116½
	No. 2	114½	114⅜	113¾	114⅛	116	115¾
	No. 3	113⅞	113¾	113	114⅛	115⅜	115⅝
Yel. Hrd. Wir.	No. 2	113	113	.....	.....	.....	115
ST. LOUIS.							
Red Winter	No. 2	127	126½	126¼	128	130	130
	No. 3	125⅓	124½	123	124¾	127	125½

CORN.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
White	No. 2	71	69½	69½	70	72	71½
	No. 3	66	69	67½	69¾	69½	69¾
Yellow	No. 1	71¾	69¾	.....	70¼	72½	71¾
	No. 2	71¾	69¾	69¾	70½	72	71½
	No. 3	70¾	69¼	67¼	70	70¼	70¼
Mixed	No. 1	71⅛	69⅛	69¼	69¾	72	71¾
	No. 2	71¼	69½	69½	70¼	72	71½
	No. 3	68½	69	67	69¾	69½	70
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Yellow	No. 1	70½	68½	68½	70½	.....	70
	No. 2	.....	69¼	.....	.....	.....	71
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 2	73	72	71⅜	71¾	74	73¾
Yellow	No. 2	74¼	73⅛	72¼	72	74½	73⅜
Mixed	No. 2	72¾	72	71⅛	72	74	73½
OMAHA.							
White	No. 2	67½	67⅛	66⅞	68⅛	68⅛	67½
Yellow	No. 1	68¼	68	67½	68⅛	68½	.....
	No. 2	68	68	67½	68	68⅛	68¼
	No. 3	68	67¼	.....	67½	68	.....
Mixed	No. 2	67½	67¼	66¾	67¼	67¾	67¼
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 1	.....	72	71	71½	.....	.....
	No. 2	73¼	72½	70¾	71¼	72¾	72
	No. 3	69	69½	70	68¾	70	71
Yellow	No. 2	74¼	73	71½	72½	73¾	74½
	No. 3	74	70¾	70½	70¼	72	72

OATS.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
White	No. 1	46½	44½	43½	44	45	45
	No. 2	44½	43½	43½	44	44½	44½
	No. 3	43¼	42½	42½	43	43½	43¼
MINNEAPOLIS.							
White	No. 2	41	39¼	38¼	41¼	40¼	39¾
	No. 3	38½	37¾	38¼	38	38	38
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 2	.....	.....	45¼	46	.....	.....
	No. 3	44½	44¾	44⅛	44⅝	45½	44½
OMAHA.							
White	No. 2	42½	.....	.....	42¼	42½	42½
	No. 3	42¼	42⅛	41⅝	42⅜	42¼	42⅜
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 1	.....	44¾	44½	45	.....	45½
	No. 2	45	44½	43¾	44¼	45	45
	No. 3	44½	44	42¾	43½	44	44½

RYE.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
No. 2		82¼	82½	82½	84½	.....	85
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Western	No. 2	74½	74¼	74½	75¾	78	79

Daily Closing Prices of Futures.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Wheat	Dec.	114½	115	114	116½	116¾	116¾
	May.	112⅝	113½	112⅛	114	113⅞	113⅞
Corn	Dec.	66¾	66⅞	66¼	68	68½	68⅝
	May.	67⅜	67⅞	66⅝	68½	68⅜	68⅝
Oats	Dec.	41⅛	41½	41½	42¼	42¼	42½
	May.	41⅞	41¼	41⅛	42	42¼	42¼
KANSAS CITY.							
Wheat	Dec.	107½	107⅛	106¼	108⅜	108⅞	108
	May.	106⅜	106⅞	105¼	107	107	106½
Corn	Dec.	64⅛	63⅜	62¾	64⅞	66	65⅞
	May.	65	64¾	63⅜	65⅝	66¼	65⅞
Oats	Dec.	42	41¼	41	42½	42½	42⅜

Foreign Markets

RECENT WHEAT EXPORTS HAVE BEEN LESS THAN LAST YEAR

Total of 89,901,021 Bushels Shipped During July, August, and September—Flour Included.

Exports from the United States of wheat and wheat flour in terms of grain during the month of September, 1922, amounted to 31,838,993 bus., compared with 38,950,107 bus. exported in September, 1921, and 17,512,665 bus. in September, 1913, according to the official export statistics compiled by the Department of Commerce.

During the three months ending with September, 1922, the exports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of grain amounted to 89,901,021 bus., compared with 136,326,894 bus. for the corresponding period of 1921, and 102,323,085 bus. for the same period in 1920. In 1913, the exports for these three months amounted to 58,827,542 bus. Although the exports for the first three months of the present crop year are approximately 46,000,000 bus. less than for the corresponding period last year, it will be remembered that the export movement during the early part of last year was unusually heavy. However, the exports this year are only about 12,000,000 bus. less than for the same period in 1920. Exports of wheat and wheat flour combined, in terms of grain, during the months of July, August, and September, 1913, 1920, 1921, and 1922, are shown in the following table:

Month.	1913	1920	1921	1922
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
July	12,966,596	34,654,740	30,413,380	19,097,645
August	28,348,281	32,674,164	66,963,407	38,964,383
September	17,512,665	34,994,181	38,950,107	31,838,993
Total	58,827,542	102,323,085	136,326,894	89,901,021

The United Kingdom, Italy, the Netherlands, and Germany were the chief markets for American wheat and flour during the three months under discussion. With the exception of Italy the exports to these countries during the period in question were approximately 50% less than during the same period of last year. Decreases are also noted in the exports to practically all of the other countries. The exports to France, however, which amounted to 6,682,366 bus. of wheat and wheat flour combined were more than twice as large as during the same period last year when 2,639,826 bus. were exported to that country.

Another country to which the exports during this period were larger than last year is China which received 1,357,390 bus. during the three months compared with 40,804 bus. during the period from July to September, 1921. The exports credited to Canada, amounting to 18,598,420 bus. from July to September, inclusive, compared with 22,387,881 bus. during the corresponding period of 1921, represent chiefly wheat shipped through Canada for export to European markets.

The table at the bottom of this page gives in detail the exports of wheat and wheat flour from the United States during September, with cumulative totals for the current season beginning in July, and shows the principal countries of destination.

THE BRITISH APPLE MARKET.

Week Ending November 4, 1922.

Variety and grade.	Origin.	Market.	Price.[1]
York Imperials:			*Per bbl.*
All grades	Virginia	London	$5.58–$6.69
Do	do	Liverpool	4.91– 6.91
Do	do	Glasgow	5.58– 6.25
YellowNewtowns:			
All grades	do	London	7.81– 8.92
Do	do	Liverpool	6.25– 8.03
Jonathans	do	do	5.13– 5.58
Baldwins:			
All grades	New York	do	3.68– 7.36
Do	do	Glasgow	5.80– 6.69
Kings	do	Liverpool	5.58– 6.25
Ben Davis	do	Glasgow	5.35– 6.25
Jonathans:			*Per box.*
Extra fancy	Washington	London	2.68– 3.12
Do	do	Glasgow	2.90– 3.12
Fancy	do	Liverpool	2.96– 3.01
Do	do	Glasgow	2.45– 2.90
C grade	do	do	2.34– 2.45
C grade	do	Liverpool	2.57
YellowNewtowns:			
Fancy	Oregon	do	2.23– 2.79
C grade	do	do	1.56– 2.12
All grades	do	London	3.35– 3.79
Do	California	do	2.90– 3.07
Do	do	Liverpool	2.45

[1] Conversion made according to the rate of exchange prevailing on Nov. 4, when the shilling was worth about 22¢.

EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR DURING SEPTEMBER, 1922.

[Data from Department of Commerce.]

Exported to—	Wheat.		Wheat flour.		Wheat and wheat flour, in terms of wheat.	
	September, 1921.	September, 1922.	September, 1921.	September, 1922.	July–September, 1921.	July–September, 1922.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Belgium	3,326,012	1,220,395	11,106	5,749	10,973,499	5,501,201
Finland			57,788	37,604	808,983	479,786
France	935,691	3,491,664	1	1,228	2,639,826	6,682,366
Germany	2,492,546	1,788,173	147,420	63,275	19,216,554	7,512,039
Gibraltar	278,533	262,130	737	7	1,198,330	753,644
Italy	4,085,314	3,127,734	4,244	7,705	13,991,275	11,045,742
Netherlands	3,136,881	2,051,424	110,112	55,071	15,330,863	8,734,912
Norway		558,578	28,450	25,153	530,060	1,022,212
Russia in Europe			23,237	34,027	195,185	794,151
Turkey in Europe	48,319		209,401	53,203	2,042,221	654,692
United Kingdom	7,419,412	6,450,790	552,647	163,042	32,775,019	16,256,388
Canada	5,109,193	5,729,695	18,917	5,770	22,387,881	18,598,420
Mexico	145,598	35,894	6,628	24,320	907,533	378,444
Cuba	2,417	1,351	97,775	86,438	917,451	1,101,014
Brazil	1,092,954	2	11,342	44,281	1,434,051	598,077
China	33,334	33,333	810	199,007	40,804	1,357,390
Hongkong		16,667	83,503	119,900	741,025	1,260,080
Japan	1,867,084	886,648	40,073	15,213	2,995,592	1,855,588
Kwantung, leased territory			5,107	63,852	22,982	709,717
Philippine Islands			31,370	32,819	300,294	377,915
Algeria and Tunis	(1)	261,333	(1)	28	(1)	261,459
Other countries	868,698	70,796	361,137	262,838	6,877,466	3,965,784
Total exports	30,841,986	25,986,607	1,801,805	1,300,530	136,326,894	89,901,021
Net imports	79,274	782,448	1,698	41,823	1,049,888	5,580,795
Excess exports	30,762,712	25,204,159	1,800,107	1,258,707	135,277,006	84,320,226

[1] Included in "Other countries."

New Publications Issued.

The following publications were issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture during the week ending Nov. 7, 1922. A copy of any of them, except those otherwise noted, may be obtained free upon application to the Chief of the Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, as long as the department's supply lasts.

After the department's supply is exhausted, publications can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Purchase order and remittance should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents direct and not to the Department of Agriculture.

Breeds of Swine. By E. Z. Russell, Animal Husbandry Division. Pp. 22, figs. 18. Contribution from the Bureau of Animal Industry. June, 1922. (Farmers' Bulletin 1263.)
Supersedes Farmers Bulletin 765.

Cooling Milk and Cream on the Farm. By J. A. Gamble, Market Milk Specialist, Dairy Division, Bureau of Animal Industry. Pp. 16, figs. 8. Revised October, 1922. (Farmers' Bulletin 976.)

Dehorning and Castrating Cattle. By Frank W. Farley, Senior Animal Husbandman, Animal Husbandry Division, Bureau of Animal Industry. Pp. 14, figs. 16. Revised September, 1922. (Farmers' Bulletin 949.)

Determining the Age of Cattle by the Teeth. By George W. Pope, Veterinary Inspector, Field Inspection Division, Bureau of Animal Industry. Pp. 4, figs. 6. Revised October, 1922. (Farmers' Bulletin 1066.)

Experiment Station Record. Vol. 47, No. 3. Abstract Number. October, 1922. Pp. 201–300. Price, 10¢.

Hog Lice and Hog Mange. By Marion Imes, Veterinary Inspector, Zoological Division, Bureau of Animal Industry. Pp. 28, figs. 11. Revised September, 1922. (Farmers' Bulletin 1085.)

Impounding Water in a Bayou to Control Breeding of Malaria Mosquitoes. By D. L. Van Dine, Entomologist, Investigations of Insects Affecting the Health of Man, Bureau of Entomology. Pp. 22, figs. 2, pls. 9. Oct. 20, 1922. (Department Bulletin 1098.) Price, 15¢.

Internal Browning of the Yellow Newtown Apple. By W. S. Ballard, Plant Pathologist, and J. R. Magness and Lon A. Hawkins, Plant Physiologists, Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 24, pls. 2, Oct. 23, 1922. (Department Bulletin 1104.) Price, 10¢.

Legal Phases of Cooperative Associations. By L. S. Hulbert, Assistant in Cooperative Marketing, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Pp. 74. Oct. 23, 1922. (Department Bulletin 1105.) Price, 15¢.
Discusses the legal phases found in the decisions of courts of last resort in this country relative to cooperative associations. The principles applied and announced in these decisions are set forth in the bulletin, together with references to the cases cited.

The Microscopical Examination of Flour. By George L. Keenan, Microanalyst, and Mary A. Lyons, Microanalyst, Microchemical Laboratory. Pp. 32. Contributed from the Bureau of Chemistry. Revised August, 1922. (Department Bulletin 839.) Price, 5¢.

Monthly Weather Review. Vol. 50, No. 8. August, 1922, Pp. 393–451, figs. 14. Charts, 9. Price, 15¢ a copy, $1.50 a year. Payable to the Superintendent of Documents.
Special Articles: The earth's atmosphere as a circular vortex. By A. L. Beck.—J. Bjerknes and H. Solberg on meteorological conditions for the formation of rain. By A. J. Henry.—Precipitation in Oregon. By E. L. Wells.—The rainfall of Brazil. By A. J. Henry.—The Etesiens. By J. S. Paraskevopoulos.—Relation of sunlight to plant development. By G. D. Hearn.—Temperature of air in the ice cavern of Dobsina. By D. L. Steiner.—Severe storms near West Chester, Pa.—The Charlottesville, Virginia, tornado of Aug. 7, 1922. By A. W. Giles.

Proportioning the Ingredients for Ice Cream and Other Frozen Products by the Balance Method. By O. E. Williams, Dairy Manufacturing Specialist, Dairy Division, Bureau of Animal Industry. Pp. 13. Nov. 6, 1922. (Department Bulletin 1123.) Price, 5¢.

Report of the Virgin Islands Agricultural Experiment Station, 1921. By John B. Thompson, Agronomist in Charge. Pp. 24, pls. 3. October, 1922. Price, 5¢.

Service and Regulatory Announcements, Bureau of Chemistry Supplement 140. Notices of Judgments 10451–10500. Pp. 253–279. Sept. 15, 1922. Price, 5¢.

Service and Regulatory Announcements. Federal Horticultural Board. No. 72. January–June, 1922. Pp. 99. Oct. 27, 1922. Price, 10¢.

Some Common Edible and Poisonous Mushrooms. By Flora W. Patterson and Vera K. Charles, Mycologists, Office of Pathological Collections, Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 24, figs. 22. Revised July, 1922. (Farmers' Bulletin 796.)

The Uniformity of Pima Cotton. By Thomas H. Kearney, Physiologist in Charge, Office of Alkali and Drought Resistant Plant Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 6. October, 1922. (Department Circular 247.) Price, 5¢.
Describes the methods which are used in the Salt River Valley of Arizona in providing pure planting seed of Pima long-staple cotton and in conserving the uniformity of the variety.

Cotton

PRICES MOVED TO NEW HIGH LEVELS DESPITE LIQUIDATION

Demand for Spot Cotton and Futures Continued Active—Middling Up to 24.87 Cents.

During the week ending Nov. 4, cotton prices advanced to new high levels for the season in spite of liquidation in the future markets which the reports of the week indicated was rather heavy at times. The demand for both spot cotton and future contracts continued active during the week and reports from the South stated that many holders of spot cotton were inclined to keep their cotton in the belief that higher prices can be obtained later in the season. The reports from the dry goods markets indicated that the advancing prices for cotton goods caused a falling off in the demand.

The opinion of the trade seems to be that high prices for cotton are fully justified by the prospective supply for this season when compared with that for past seasons and by the prospects for a volume of consumption this year that will compare favorably with the average for the past few years. A pertinent question before the cotton trade now is, "at what point will the advance in cotton prices be checked by a curtailment of buying of goods by the public?"

The average quoted price of Middling cotton in the 10 designated spot markets on Nov. 4 was 24.87¢ per lb., a new high point so far this season, compared with 23.63¢ at the close of the previous week and 18.31¢ on the corresponding day in 1921. The advance in prices has been nearly 5¢ per lb., or $25 per bale, since Sept. 28. Prices for future contracts also reached new high levels on Nov. 4, the high point for December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange being 25.50¢, that month closing at 25.48¢. December contracts on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 119 points during the week, closing at 24.75¢.

Closing Future Prices for November 4 and for the Corresponding Days in 1921 and 1920.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1922	1921	1920	1922	1921	1920
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
December	25.48	18.45	19.18	24.75	17.86	18.37
January	25.20	18.24	18.65	24.80	17.85	17.95
March	24.96	18.20	18.48	24.63	17.77	17.88
May	24.74	17.94	18.43	24.43	17.47	17.65
July	24.40	17.47	18.20	24.05	17.04	17.60

Daily Closing Quotations for Middling Spot Cotton at 10 Spot Markets for the Week Ending November 4.

Market.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
Norfolk	24.00	24.00	24.13	24.38	25.00	25.38
Augusta	23.88	23.88	24.00	24.13	24.75	25.13
Savannah	23.88	24.00	24.13	24.25	24.75	25.25
Montgomery	23.62	23.62	23.62	23.81	24.25	24.63
New Orleans	23.62	23.62	(1)	24.00	24.25	24.50
Memphis	23.75	23.75	23.75	24.00	24.25	24.50
Little Rock	23.25	23.25	22.25	23.50	24.00	24.25
Dallas	23.30	23.30	23.65	23.80	24.30	24.70
Houston	23.75	23.75	23.90	24.10	24.70	25.20
Galveston	23.90	23.90	24.00	24.20	24.70	25.15
Average	23.70	23.71	23.83	24.02	24.50	24.87

[1] Holiday.

Spot Quotations for Middling Upland Cotton at New York on November 3 for each of the Past 32 Years.

	Cents.		Cents.		Cents.
1891	8.31	1902	8.60	1913	14.00
1892	8.38	1903	10.75	1914	.....
1893	8.38	1904	10.15	1915	11.80
1894	5.75	1905	11.15	1916	18.90
1895	9.00	1906	10.30	1917	28.80
1896	8.19	1907	11.10	1918	30.70
1897	6.00	1908	9.35	1919	39.05
1898	5.31	1909	15.20	1920	22.10
1899	7.56	1910	14.55	1921	18.85
1900	9.56	1911	9.45	1922	25.15
1901	7.94	1912	11.90		

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for November 4, the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, and average differences and prices for the corresponding days in 1921 and 1920, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending November 4, in each of the markets, as reported by the cotton exchanges.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average. Nov. 4, 1922.	Average. Nov. 5, 1921.	Average. Nov. 6, 1920.
White Standards:	On.[1]	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.
Middling Fair	200	125	125	150	125	175	125	150	125	113	141	223	303
Strict Good Middling	150	100	100	113	100	125	100	125	100	88	110	173	243
Good Middling	100	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	63	76	110	183
Strict Middling	50	50	50	38	50	50	50	50	50	38	48	60	98
Middling	*25.38*	*25.13*	*25.25*	*24.63*	*24.50*	*24.25*	*24.70*	*25.20*	*25.15*	*24.50*	*24.87*	*18.31*	*19.58*
	Off[1]	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.
Strict Low Middling	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	75	37	51	93	215
Low Middling	100	100	100	125	125	100	125	100	150	87	111	220	473
Strict Good Ordinary [2]	175	150	150	200	200	175	225	150	250	162	184	348	683
Good Ordinary [2]	250	200	200	275	300	275	325	200	350	262	264	450	880
Yellow Tinged:													
Good Middling	Even	Even	Even	Even	25	Even	Even	Even	Even	37	6	48	123
Strict Middling	50	50	50	50	50	50	75	50	50	62	54	138	218
Middling [2]	100	100	150	150	125	150	175	175	175	200	150	238	385
Strict Low Middling [2]	175	150	225	225	175	225	250	250	250	237	216	350	578
Low Middling [2]	275	200	300	300	250	300	325	325	325	287	239	455	838
Yellow Stained:													
Good Middling	100	100	100	100	125	100	125	125	150	87	111	225	365
Strict Middling [2]	200	150	200	175	150	175	225	225	225	237	196	315	480
Middling [2]	275	200	300	250	200	250	325	325	325	275	273	420	630
Blue Stained:													
Good Middling [2]	150	100	150	125	100	125	150	150	150	162	136	273	455
Strict Middling [2]	225	150	225	200	125	200	225	225	225	187	199	363	575
Middling [2]	300	200	300	275	150	275	300	300	300	300	270	455	715
Sales for week.....bales	7,671	1,122	2,296	1,139	12,800	19,776	46,963	34,754	14,949	16,429	[3] 157,899	[3] 71,245	.....

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] Total sales. Sales from Aug. 1 to Nov. 4 amounted to 2,125,274 bales, compared with 1,397,972 bales during the corresponding period in 1921.

Exports of American Cotton from August 1 to November 3.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

To—	1922	1921	[1] 1913
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Great Britain	483,695	427,866	915,004
France	252,499	271,072	450,127
Germany	285,288	397,980	821,824
Italy	125,146	113,948	107,190
Japan	120,941	295,038	72,655
China	3,800	55,152	.....
Spain	87,084	90,270	72,335
Belgium	57,249	52,938	62,508
Other countries	61,829	70,782	59,000
Total	1,477,531	1,774,946	2,560,644

[1] Exports for 1913 are for the period Aug. 1 to Oct. 31.

Exports for the week ending Nov. 3, amounted to 305,298 bales, the largest volume for any week since the week ending Nov. 28, 1919, when 339,000 bales were exported. Exports were 129,868 bales for the previous week, 162,799 bales for the corresponding week in 1921, and 440,163 bales for the week ending Oct. 31, 1913.

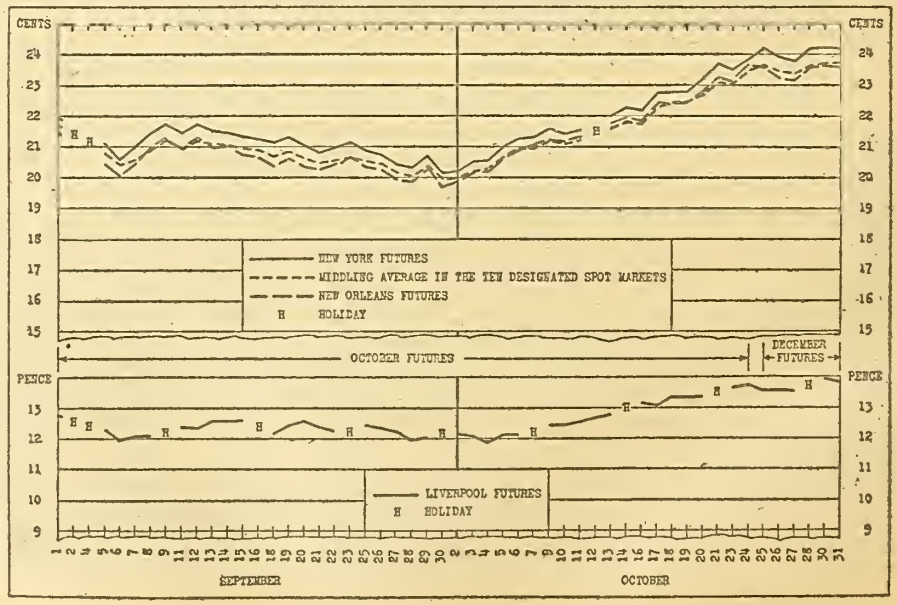
Premium Staple Cotton.

A fair demand for premium staple cotton was reported at New Orleans and a good demand at Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets during the week were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Strict Low Middling to Middling, 1 to $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	25
Low Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	26
Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ to $1\frac{3}{16}$ ins	28
Middling, $1\frac{3}{16}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins	30
Memphis:	
Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	26
Strict Low Middling, full $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	27
Low Middling, $1\frac{3}{16}$ ins	26
Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	32
Middling, $1\frac{5}{16}$ ins	35

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple

COMPARATIVE COTTON PRICE VARIATIONS FOR SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER.



cotton at 24½¢ per lb. at both New Orleans and Memphis on Nov. 4, 1922, and 18¼¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 19¢ at Memphis on Nov. 5, 1921.

Lengths.	New Orleans.		Memphis.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921
	Points.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
1 1/16 ins	150	225	150	200
1 1/8 ins	375	600	350	700
1 3/16 ins	550	1,000	550	1,000
1 1/4 ins	800	1,400	850	1,300

Quotations reported on Nov. 3 for Pima American-Egyptian cotton f. o. b. New England mill points were as follows: No. 1 grade, 38½¢ per lb.; No. 2, 36½¢. A year ago Pima cotton on the same terms was quoted at 44¢ per lb. for No. 1 grade, 41¢ for No. 2 grade, 38¢ for No. 3 grade, 35¢ for No. 4 grade, and 32¢ for No. 5 grade.

COTTON SEED PRICE QUOTATIONS.

City.	Week ending—			
	Oct. 28, 1922.		Oct. 29, 1921.	
	Car lots.	Wagon lots.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*
Charlotte, N. C.	$45	$40	$35	$32
Clinton, N. C.				32
Raleigh, N. C.	44	40		32
New Bern, N. C.	42	40	34	32
Wadesboro, N. C.	45	40		32
Wake Forest, N. C.		43		
Windsor, N. C.			31	30
Wilson, N. C.				30
Farmville, N. C.				33
Ayden, N. C.				33
Bennettsville, S. C.	47	47		
Florence, S. C.	46	44		
Greenville, S. C.	45	40	36	33
Kingstree, S. C.	51	40		
Laurens, S. C.	45	42		
Manning, S. C.	45	40		
North, S. C.	48	46		
Orangeburg, S. C.	45	40	35	33
Lake City, S. C.			35	33
Atlanta, Ga.	47	43	36	33
Savannah, Ga.	45	42	36	33
Montgomery, Ala.	45	42	33	31
New Orleans, La.	[1] 36	[1] 33	35	
Shreveport, La.			30	27
Meridian, Miss.	40-45	40		
Vicksburg, Miss.	44		36	30
Jackson, Miss.	43	35-40	35	28
Greenville, Miss.	46	45	34	30
Clarksdale, Miss.	45	38	35	32
Coldwater, Miss.	42	36	33	30
Greenwood, Miss.	44	40	35	30
Tupelo, Miss.	39	36	30-32	27
Yazoo City, Miss.	40	37	33-35	28-31
Aberdeen, Miss.			30	25
Alligator, Miss.			36	34
Amory, Miss.				31
Batesville, Miss.				25
Glen Allan, Miss.			35	33
Kosciusko, Miss.			33	30
Lexington, Miss.			35	32
Macon, Miss.			30	25
Ripley, Miss.			28	27
Rolling Fork, Miss.			28	25
Rosedale, Miss.			35	30
West Point, Miss.			33	30
Little Rock, Ark.	40-45	35	33	27
Fort Smith, Ark.	42	38	31	26
Pine Bluff, Ark.	42	38	32	27
Blytheville, Ark.	40-45	38	33	30
Clarendon, Ark.	41		32	27
Earle, Ark.	42	38	32	28
Forrest City, Ark.	45	42		
Mammoth Springs	42	40	30	27
Wilmot, Ark.	40	35	33	28
Augusta, Ark.			32	27
Conway, Ark.			28	25
Helena, Ark.			33	30
McGehee, Ark.			30	25
Newport, Ark.			33	28
Texarkana, Ark.			28	25
Walnut Ridge, Ark.			32	28
Warren, Ark.			34	30
Kennett, Mo.			31	28
Marston, Mo.			32	24
Portageville, Mo.			31	24
Covington, Tenn.	42	40		
Dyersburg, Tenn.			33	29
Ripley, Tenn.			29	26
Memphis, Tenn.	45-46	41	33	30
Dallas, Tex.	42	40	35	32
Fort Worth, Tex.			35	32
Oklahoma City			30	25
Guthrie, Okla.			31	24
Altus, Okla.			29	25
Chickasha, Okla.			28-31	26-28

[1] F. o. b. shipping point.

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans on Nov. 3, and on the corresponding day in 1921, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act as amended.

Grade.	New York.		New Orleans.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Middling Fair	7	.....	1	3
Strict Good Middling	728	228	549	292
Good Middling	6,253	4,016	10,637	3,446
Strict Middling	12,354	16,072	29,254	17,214
Middling	11,832	36,149	26,020	31,714
Strict Low Middling	5,133	29,903	7,176	16,465
Low Middling	579	6,903	731	5,539
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	1,626	2,778	848	3,060
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	492	3,050	369	2,797
Good Middling Yellow Stained	9	19	3	3
Total	39,013	99,123	75,588	80,533

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, on Nov. 3, at the port of New York were 63,469 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1921, 122,362 bales; at the port of New Orleans, 249,266 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1921, 453,324 bales.

Cotton Movement from August 1 to November 3.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

	1922	1921	1913
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Port receipts	2,436	2,291	3,691
Port stocks	1,100	1,568	845
Interior receipts	3,482	3,059	2,559
Interior stocks	1,356	1,436	564
Into sight	4,669	3,940	5,076
Northern spinners' takings	561	656	633
Southern spinners' takings	1,160	1,316	704
World's visible supply of American cotton	3,637	4,624	3,260

Stocks of American Cotton in Europe on November 3, and on the Corresponding Day in Previous Years.

At—	1913	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Liverpool	354	109	457	468	481	301
Manchester	17	26	55	55	42	34
Continent	341	120	203	236	541	280
Total	712	255	715	759	1,064	615

WEEKLY FEED TRADE REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 416.)

that this was partly due to the view of dealers that feedstuffs at present levels do not look attractive as a speculative proposition, and, further, because supplies on hand are fully equal to the demand.

Production of most feeds was good. The demand was of a scattered nature and not confined to any particular section. Receipts were fair but not burdensome at any of the markets. The movement although slow was reported as showing a slight improvement in eastern sections.

Wheat mill feeds.—Continued mild weather conditions in principal dairying and feeding sections restricted the demand for wheat mill feeds. Canadian wheat feeds were sold freely in the New England States at $2 below domestic prices, duty paid. Generally speaking, supplies in the interior were thought by the trade to be ample to take care of requirements. Stocks at mills and in storage accumulated because of lack of cars to make shipment.

Eastern jobbers were the principal buyers of bran. The Central States appeared to be the best outlet for shorts and middlings for fall pig feeding. Production was about normal but mill offerings were light because the output of many mills has been contracted by resellers for some time ahead. However, urgent offerings by resellers are not expected until cars become more easily obtainable and shipping instructions are requested by mills. Heavy wheat feeds were in good supply and sold at a slight discount below November-December quotations. Receipts were fair and the movement slow.

Cottonseed cake and meal.—Stocks of both cottonseed cake and meal at mills and in consuming sections were ample. The demand was light, especially in the Southeast. Attempts to unload heavy stocks carried in the Jacksonville market resulted in a decline of several dollars per ton. Prices in other markets held firm and in a few they were higher than those quoted the previous week. Receipts of seed at mills continued good and production was fairly active. The export demand was light and, as other high-protein feeds are obtainable in European countries at more advantageous prices, no immediate improvement is expected. Hulls were firm and quoted at around $11.50 in bulk in the Memphis market.

Linseed cake and meal.—Production of linseed cake and meal was good and supplies in hands of dealers were considered about normal by leading crushers. Supplies at mills were above normal because of the difficulty in obtaining railroad cars. The domestic demand was fairly good. The export inquiry was not so satisfactory. Fair quantities of meal and cake manufactured from foreign flaxseed were exported because of the advantage in obtaining a drawback on this material. Prices held firm, but resellers made slight concessions on firm bids.

Gluten feed.—Gluten-feed production continued large. The guarantee against reduction in price by manufacturers was again put into effect in order to facilitate the disposal of the heavy output of principal mills. The demand was fairly good. Shipments were heavy and supplies in dealers' hands were thought by the trade to be about normal. Prices were unchanged from last week.

Hominy feed.—Offerings of hominy feed became very free during the week, and the demand was reported as satisfactory for quick and prompt but disappointing for future shipment. Production and shipments were good. Prices were mostly unchanged, slightly lower in a few markets.

Alfalfa meal.—The alfalfa meal market was quiet. Mixed feed manufacturers did not sell so much as they expected to a few weeks ago, and many reports indicated a number of cars on sidetracks which were difficult to dispose of. As a consequence the demand for meal from the mixed-feed trade slowed up considerably. Production was fair, prices held steady, and shipments improved.

Porto Rico shipped 412,644 boxes of grapefruit to the United States in 1920.

RUMANIA'S 1922 GRAIN CROPS.

(Concluded from front page.)

have so large a surplus of wheat for export, as old Rumania had in prewar years.

The following table shows the officially reported production of wheat, rye, barley, oats, and corn for 1920 and 1921, and the estimated production of these crops for 1922.

Crop.	1920	1921	1922 probable production.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Wheat	62,571,381	77,119,046	87,740,000
Rye	9,675,633	9,023,367	8,900,000
Barley	65,160,944	47,618,743	90,710,000
Oats	60,978,748	55,350,451	86,130,000
Corn	174,552,935	103,227,694	93,810,000

Weather

DROUGHT OVER GREAT PLAINS BROKEN BY COPIOUS RAINFALL

Cold and Stormy Conditions in West Harmful to Stock—Winter Wheat States Favored.

Drought conditions were relieved or thoroughly broken during the week ending Nov. 7 throughout the greater part of the region from the Mississippi Valley westward over the Great Plains. Copious rains fell in most of this area, while moderate to heavy rain or snow was received in the central Rocky Mountain States. There was insufficient moisture, however, in the far Southwest, as well as in most districts in the eastern part of the country.

Mild weather prevailed in the Central and Eastern States, but it was unseasonably cold in the West, especially in the Great Basin and Rocky Mountain Plateau. Ranges were improved by moisture in the West, but the cold and stormy weather caused suffering and some loss of stock.

FARM WORK MOSTLY FAVORED.

Conditions were mostly favorable for farm work in central and eastern districts, but there was some delay by stormy weather in the Northwest. Highways were blocked by snow in eastern Wyoming and transportation was delayed in the central Rocky Mountain region. Dirt roads were muddy and heavy in Central and mid-Western States where heavy rains fell, as shown by chart 2, page 424. In Iowa roads were nearly impassable. Destructive storms occurred in eastern Colorado and central Oklahoma, while damaging winds were reported in some upper Mississippi Valley districts.

Small grains.—The outstanding feature of the weather during the week in its relation to fall-sown grains, was the generous precipitation that occurred in all the principal winter-wheat States between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, relieving the severe drought which had prevailed in the extreme western portion of the belt. General and heavy rains occurred in Nebraska, where some seeding was done, but it was too late to put in much more grain, and less wheat will be sown than was expected.

In Kansas the best rains in three months were experienced, which, together with the mild temperature, made fine growing weather. Wheat is in excellent condition in the eastern half of Kansas, where it is furnishing considerable pasturage; not much was up in the western half, but the moisture will facilitate germination. In Oklahoma the soil was in good condition at the close of the week and seeding was resumed, while the early seeded grain was improving.

Rainfall was light to moderate in most Ohio Valley districts and, while beneficial to grains, more rain is needed in that area, especially south of the river. It continued too dry also in most Appalachian Mountain sections and in Maryland and Pennsylvania and in the far Northwest, but rains and snows were very beneficial in the central Rocky Mountain States, particularly in Colorado and Utah. Rains in the west Gulf States were favorable for winter grains, and satisfactory conditions were reported from the east Gulf area, except where moisture was deficient in a few sections.

Corn and cotton.—The mild, dry weather in the South Atlantic States was favorable for maturing late corn, and conditions were generally very favorable for husking and cribbing from the Ohio Valley eastward, except that it was too dry in some upper Ohio Valley districts. Cribbing made fair to good progress in the Great Plains area and lower Missouri Valley, although there was some interruption by precipitation. The fields were too wet for gathering corn in western Iowa and considerable corn was blown down, while husking was largely suspended.

WARM IN COTTON STATES.

Temperature was abnormally high in most of the cotton States. Rainfall was moderately heavy in much of the western half of the belt, but was very light in the eastern portion. The mild, fair weather was very favorable for maturing and harvesting late cotton in the northeastern cotton districts, while harvest had been about completed in nearly all other sections. The killing frosts that occurred on Nov. 4 in the cotton area of Arizona was nearly a month earlier than the average date and did much damage to late cotton, while the low temperature resulted in minor harm in southern New Mexico.

Truck and miscellaneous crops.—There was insufficient moisture for fall truck crops from southern Louisiana northeastward to the middle Atlantic coast. Heavy rains fell in eastern and southern Texas, which, with the warm weather that prevailed in that region, were beneficial for truck. The soil was drying out in southern Florida, but it continued much too wet and considerable areas were still under water. Celery, tomatoes, and other truck crops were backward generally in that State. Cold weather caused some minor damage to late tomatoes and unharvested sweet potatoes in New Mexico, while some damage to tomatoes and tender garden truck resulted from frost in California.

Conditions were favorable for harvesting sweet and late white potatoes in eastern districts, but there was some delay in harvesting white potatoes and sugar beets by stormy weather in central Rocky Mountain regions. The conditions were favorable for curing tobacco in Wisconsin, but it was too dry for stripping in the lower Ohio Valley. Sugar cane harvest was under way in the South under favorable weather conditions, but the weather was too warm for the best development of the sugar content in Louisiana.

INSUFFICIENT RAIN FOR PASTURES.

Pastures, ranges, and stock.—Rainfall was insufficient for pastures and meadows and for replenishing the water supply in most of the eastern part of the country. Copious rains fell in much of the Mississippi Valley and Great Plains area, where grass was much improved. There was sufficient precipitation either in the form of rain or snow to benefit ranges from the Rocky Mountains westward to the Pacific coast, except in the extreme southern portion. The water supply was replenished sufficiently for present needs in the Rocky Mountain and Great Plains States, except in parts of western Texas.

The range continued short and very poor in New Mexico, where stock were fair to poor and thin. Ranges were benefited by snow over the major grazing areas in Arizona, but the cold weather caused a shrinkage in stock. The new grass was insufficient in California, where stock are generally poor to fair. Unseasonably cold weather prevailed in Nevada and was unfavorable for stock. Snow benefited winter-grazing conditions in Utah, although there was some suffering and local feed scarcity. Ranges were greatly benefited by moisture in Colorado, where the drought was broken by state-wide precipitation. There was some stock loss by snow and stormy weather in Wyoming and probably western South Dakota. The range was covered with 3 to 10 ins. of snow in Wyoming, except in the north-central portion. Feed was plentiful in most sections of Washington and Idaho, but more moisture was needed in northern Montana.

FREEZES DAMAGE FRUITS SLIGHTLY.

Fruit.—The hard freezes in eastern Washington caught some unharvested apples in the northeastern portion of the State, but the crop was mostly gathered in other sections. Some apples were frozen on the trees in Utah, while there was some damage to grapes by frost in California. Large quantities of table grapes were still unharvested in the latter State, but the walnut harvest had been nearly completed; oranges were coloring nicely and the harvesting of a light crop of apples was begun. Strawberries showed improvement in Florida, but were generally unsatisfactory, while citrus matured slowly owing to the continued warm weather, with some complaint of dropping.

Good Rains in Trans-Mississippi States during Week.

By the morning of Nov. 1 a disturbance of considerable intensity had developed over the lower Missouri Valley. During the succeeding 24 hours it moved to the western upper Lake region and was accompanied by rain in all sections from the lower Ohio and Mississippi Valleys and western Lake region westward to the central Great Plains area. In the meantime a second disturbance had developed over the southern Plateau districts. It moved slowly eastward over New Mexico and thence northnortheastward to the extreme northwestern Lake region by the morning of the 7th. During this period precipitation was general throughout the central Rocky Mountain States and in nearly all sections between the Rockies and the Mississippi Valley, extending over most of the Northeast during the last 24 hours of the week. Snowfall was rather heavy at places in the central Rocky Mountains. Cheyenne, Wyo., reported 11 ins. of snow on the ground on the morning of Nov. 5

Chart 2, page 424, shows that for the week as a whole precipitation ranged from 1 to more than 2 ins. in nearly all sections between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, except in the Southwest. The amounts were light, however, from the Appalachian Mountain districts eastward and were mostly light in the Northeast, but there was considerable rain in southern Florida. Moderate falls occurred in most of the Plateau and northern Rocky Mountain States and the far Northwest. At the close of the week another storm was approaching the north Pacific coast and rather heavy rains occurred in northern California.

Persistently warm weather prevailed throughout the interior States, although it was cool at the first of the week in the upper Ohio Valley and Appalachian Mountains. It was generally cold, however, over the West and Northwest, with frost reported on the morning of the 3d in northern and central California; and on the following day heavy frost occurred as far south as southern Arizona, with a temperature of 2° below zero at Flagstaff. Freezing weather was not

recorded during the week east of the central Great Plains except in parts of the Northeast. Chart 1, page 424, shows that the temperature for the week averaged above normal in practically all sections east of the Rocky Mountains, the plus departures ranging from 9° to 12°, or slightly more, in most of the central Valley States and the western Lake region. West of the Rockies the averages were much below normal, the minus departures being greater than 9° throughout the Plateau area.

Seasonal Distribution of Sunshine.

With an ideal sea-level horizon and clear weather the amount of sunshine received for the year as a whole would be approximately the same everywhere. The possible amount of sunshine, however, varies widely with the seasons in middle and high latitudes, the variations increasing rapidly with the latitude. Furthermore, the actual amount of sunshine received in a locality depends upon the normal condition of the sky as to clouds, fogs, and the like.

During the season of longest days of the year the sun rises along the central-northern border of the United States about one hour earlier than in the extreme South, but this condition is reversed during the shortest days. In the extreme southern portion of the United States the shortest day of the year is only about 3 hours shorter than the longest day, but in the extreme northern part there is about 8 hours difference between the shortest and the longest day (sunrise to sunset).

The figures in the last two columns of the table on this page show for the different sections of the country the average number of hours of sunshine actually received in summer, June–August, and in winter, December–February. The fewest hours of sunshine in summer are found along the north Pacific coast, where somewhat less than half the possible amount is usually experienced. Except in a few localities, sunshine for this season east of the Mississippi River averages less than 10 hours a day, but to the westward of the Mississippi, except in the extreme northern Great Plains and along the immediate Pacific coast, the daily averages generally exceed 10 hours. The maximum amount for the summer as a whole occurs over the western portion of the Plateau and in the Great Valley of California. The interior of California has almost continuously cloudless skies during the summer; in much of the Great Valley the sun shines on the average nearly 14 hours a day during the entire summer period, which is about 95% of the possible amount.

Much cloudy weather prevails in winter in the Lake region, the upper Ohio Valley and Appalachian Mountain districts, as well as in the far Northwestern States, where the average daily amounts range from about 2½ to slightly more than 3 hours, or from 35% to 40% of the possible amount.

The winters are sunniest in extreme western Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and extreme southeastern California, where the averages for the three months' period range mostly from about 7½ to slightly more than 8 hours a day, which is from about 70% to more than 80% of the possible amount. The percentage of sunshine is high also in this season in the central Great Plains area, where the averages exceed 6 hours daily. They are generally between 5 and 6 hours per day in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, but are somewhat higher in the Florida peninsula.

WEEKLY TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION—AVERAGE DAILY SUNSHINE.

Districts and stations.	Temperature. Week ending Nov. 7. Average.	Temperature. Week ending Nov. 7. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Week ending Nov. 7. Total.	Precipitation. Week ending Nov. 7. Departure from normal.	Sunshine. Average number of hours in summer.	Sunshine. Average number of hours in winter.
GULF STATES.	°	°	Ins.	Ins.	Hrs.	Hrs.
Jacksonville	72	+7	0.6	0	8.9	5.7
Miami	76	+1	1.2	+0.4	.....	.....
Key West	82	+6	0.4	−0.4	.....	.....
Tampa	76	+7	1.1	+0.6	8.7	6.5
Pensacola	72	+9	T.	−1.2	.....	.....
Mobile	74	+12	0.3	−0.7	8.5	5.5
Montgomery	70	+11	T.	−0.8	9.5	5.2
Anniston	66	+10	0.4	−0.2	10.1	5.4
Birmingham	70	+12	0.5	−0.1	8.7	5.1
Meridian	70	+14	1.6	+0.8	8.8	5.0
Vicksburg	70	+10	1.3	+0.4	9.7	5.2
New Orleans	76	+11	0.3	−0.7	7.7	5.2
Shreveport	66	+7	1.9	+1.0	.....	.....
Little Rock	66	+10	0.7	−0.3	10.1	5.2
Fort Smith	64	+10	2.2	+1.4	10.1	5.2
Bentonville	58	+7	1.9	+1.2	9.8	5.1
Oklahoma	58	+6	1.9	+1.4	10.5	5.9
Abilene	60	+4	0.1	−0.2	.....	.....
Fort Worth	66	+7	0.9	+0.5	.....	.....
Dallas	64	.....	0.5	.....	.....	.....
Palestine	64	+4	3.3	+2.3	.....	.....
Taylor	66	+5	1.2	+0.5	.....	.....
Houston	70	.....	2.2	.....	10.3	5.6
Galveston	70	+3	2.8	+1.7	10.2	5.8
Corpus Christi	74	+7	3.5	+2.8	11.1	6.5
San Antonio	70	+8	0.3	−0.1	9.6	5.3
Del Rio	68	+4	0.1	−0.3	.....	.....
OHIO VALLEY AND TENNESSEE.						
Memphis	66	+10	1.6	+0.7	10.0	5.1
Nashville	64	+11	0.8	+0.1	9.9	4.6
Chattanooga	62	+8	0.2	−0.6	8.6	4.4
Knoxville	60	+8	0.2	−0.5	8.7	4.6
Lexington	60	+11	0.1	−0.5	9.6	3.8
Louisville	62	+11	0.4	−0.4	9.8	4.3
Evansville	62	+12	0.3	−0.5	11.5	4.9
Indianapolis	56	+10	0.7	−0.1	9.5	4.3
Cincinnati	58	+11	T.	−0.6	10.6	4.3
Dayton	58	+12	0.1	−0.6	.....	.....
Columbus	54	+7	0.4	−0.2	9.9	4.1
Parkersburg	56	+9	T.	−0.6	8.5	3.1
Elkins	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.6	3.1
Pittsburgh	54	+6	0.7	+0.2	8.9	3.0
LAKE REGION.						
Canton	42	+3	0.4	−0.3	9.5	3.8
Syracuse	46	+3	0.5	−0.2	.....	.....
Oswego	46	+2	0.2	−0.5	.....	.....
Buffalo	50	+6	0.2	−0.4	9.8	3.1
Erie	56	+10	1.0	+0.2	9.6	2.5
Cleveland	54	+8	0.4	−0.2	9.5	2.7
Sandusky	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.5	3.4
Toledo	52	+7	0.2	−0.4	9.8	3.5
Detroit	54	+10	0.2	−0.4	9.7	3.4
Saginaw	48	+6	0.8	+0.3	.....	.....
Alpena	48	+9	0.5	−0.2	.....	.....
Grand Rapids	52	+10	0.9	+0.3	9.6	2.9
Chicago	54	+8	0.9	+0.2	10.3	4.3
Fort Wayne	52	.....	1.0	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee	52	+10	1.1	+0.5	9.8	4.6
Green Bay	50	+12	0.7	+0.2	10.7	4.8
Escanaba	48	+12	0.3	−0.3	8.6	3.6
Ludington	50	.....	0.6	.....	.....	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	48	+13	0.6	−0.1	8.7	3.1
Marquette	48	+12	0.3	−0.4	9.3	3.5
Duluth	44	+8	1.3	+0.9	.....	.....
UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.						
St. Paul	48	+9	1.5	+1.2	9.8	4.9
La Crosse	52	+11	2.2	+1.8	10.1	4.6
Madison	52	+11	1.2	+0.7	9.4	4.4
Charles City	50	+11	1.8	+1.5	11.7	5.5
Dubuque	54	+11	1.5	+1.0	9.6	4.7
Davenport	52	+8	1.4	+0.8	10.5	4.8
Des Moines	54	+10	2.3	+1.9	10.1	5.1
Keokuk	54	+8	1.3	+0.8	10.6	4.7
Peoria	54	+11	0.5	−0.1	10.5	4.8
Terre Haute	58	.....	0.6	.....	.....	.....
Springfield, Ill.	56	+9	0.5	−0.2	10.3	4.9
Hannibal	56	+11	1.3	+0.8	.....	.....
St. Louis	60	+12	1.1	+0.5	9.9	4.9
Cairo	60	+8	0.5	−0.3	.....	.....
PACIFIC COAST.						
Tatoosh Island	46	−1	1.9	−1.1	.....	.....
Seattle	44	−2	0.1	−0.9	8.9	2.6
North Head	46	−4	1.1	−0.2	7.5	3.2
Portland, Oreg.	44	−5	0.5	−0.9	8.5	2.5
Roseburg	46	−2	0.5	−0.4	.....	.....
Eureka	48	−4	0.6	−0.2	6.4	3.9
Red Bluff	48	−10	1.5	+0.9	.....	.....
Sacramento	50	−7	1.8	+1.5	13.2	5.1
San Francisco	60	+2	2.1	+1.8	9.6	5.2
Fresno	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.5	4.9
San Luis Obispo	50	−7	0.1	−0.1	10.3	5.7
Los Angeles	58	−5	0	−0.1	10.3	7.4
San Diego	56	−5	0	−0.1	9.2	7.4
ATLANTIC COAST.	°	°	Ins.	Ins.	Hrs.	Hrs.
Eastport	40	−1	T.	−1.0	8.3	4.2
Portland, Me.	44	+2	T.	−0.8	9.6	5.5
Burlington	42	+4	0.3	−0.4	9.1	3.3
Northfield	40	+4	0.1	−0.6	8.8	4.0
Concord	44	+2	0.1	−0.7	.....	.....
Boston	48	+2	0.1	−0.7	9.3	5.1
Nantucket	48	−1	0.1	−0.6	.....	.....
New Haven	48	+2	0.7	−0.1	9.3	5.7
Albany	46	+2	0.4	−0.2	8.8	4.2
Ithaca	48	+5	0.4	−0.2	9.0	3.2
Binghamton	48	+6	0.3	−0.2	7.8	3.2
New York	52	+4	0.6	−0.2	9.0	5.4
Scranton	50	+7	0.4	−0.1	.....	.....
Harrisburg	52	+6	0.2	−0.4	9.1	4.6
Philadelphia	54	+5	0.2	−0.5	9.0	5.4
Trenton	52	+3	0.3	−0.5	.....	.....
Atlantic City	52	+2	0.3	−0.3	9.7	5.8
Baltimore	54	+3	0.3	−0.4	9.0	4.8
Washington	55	+5	0.1	−0.6	8.9	4.5
Norfolk	58	+3	0	−0.7	8.3	5.5
Richmond	56	+4	T.	−0.6	9.3	5.4
Lynchburg	52	+1	T.	−0.7	9.5	5.1
Wytheville	54	+7	T.	−0.7	8.5	4.7
Asheville	56	+7	T.	−0.7	8.5	5.4
Charlotte	60	+6	T.	−0.6	.....	.....
Raleigh	58	+4	0	−0.7	9.1	5.6
Hatteras	62	+2	0	−1.2	.....	.....
Wilmington	60	+3	0	−0.6	8.9	6.0
Charleston	66	+5	T.	−0.6	8.8	5.8
Greenville	58	.....	T.	.....	.....	.....
Columbia, S. C.	64	+7	T.	−0.5	8.7	5.4
Augusta	64	+6	0	−0.6	8.5	6.1
Atlanta	60	+4	0.3	−0.3	8.9	5.1
Macon	64	+7	T.	−0.6	8.6	4.9
Savannah	68	+6	T.	−0.5	8.4	5.8
Thomasville	70	+8	T.	−0.7	7.8	5.4
MOUNTAIN REGION.						
Miles City	38	+2	0.3	+0.2	.....	.....
Havre	32	−4	0.1	0	10.6	4.3
Kalispell	30	−6	0.2	−0.2	9.7	2.7
Helena	30	−7	0.3	+0.2	10.6	4.5
Yellowstone Park	24	−9	0.4	+0.1	10.4	4.4
Sheridan	32	−6	0.5	.....	10.2	5.8
Lander	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.0	6.6
Cheyenne	32	−6	1.3	+1.2	9.9	6.3
Grand Junction	40	−5	0.3	+0.2	10.9	6.2
Denver	40	−4	0.6	+0.4	9.7	6.8
Pueblo	42	−1	0.3	+0.2	10.7	7.9
Amarillo	52	+4	0.1	−0.2	11.4	7.6
El Paso	50	−4	0	−0.1	11.2	7.8
Roswell	50	−2	T.	−0.3	9.8	6.8
Santa Fe	36	−6	0.1	−0.1	10.3	7.6
Flagstaff	28	−10	0.6	+0.2	.....	.....
Phoenix	54	−8	0	−0.1	12.0	7.9
Yuma	56	−10	T.	0	12.9	8.3
Independence	42	−11	0	−0.1	.....	.....
Tonopah	32	−13	T.	−0.2	11.9	6.4
Modena	32	−11	0.3	+0.2	11.5	6.3
Salt Lake City	36	−9	1.8	+1.5	11.0	4.5
Reno	36	−8	0.2	+0.1	11.8	5.0
Winnemucca	32	−9	T.	−0.1	12.7	5.4
Pocatello	34	−6	0.2	+0.1	11.6	4.7
Boise	36	−9	0.3	+0.1	12.2	4.0
Lewiston	40	−4	T.	−0.3	11.0	3.5
Baker	32	−6	0.1	−0.1	11.5	4.2
Walla Walla	38	−8	T.	−0.4	12.2	2.7
Spokane	34	−8	T.	−0.5	11.1	2.4
MISSOURI VALLEY.						
Springfield, Mo.	58	+9	1.4	+0.7	.....	.....
Columbia, Mo.	58	+11	0.5	−0.1	10.6	5.6
Kansas City	56	+10	2.2	+1.6	10.2	5.2
St. Joseph	56	.....	1.9	.....	.....	.....
Topeka	56	+9	2.2	+1.8	10.4	5.8
Iola	56	+8	1.4	+0.9	.....	.....
Wichita	52	+3	2.1	+1.7	10.9	5.8
Dodge City	50	+5	0.9	+0.7	10.7	6.7
Concordia	50	+5	1.5	+1.2	11.5	6.1
North Platte	44	+3	1.8	+1.7	10.9	6.1
Lincoln	50	+6	1.8	+1.5	10.9	5.7
Omaha	52	+9	1.5	+1.1	10.0	5.3
Sioux City	48	+8	3.2	+2.9	10.1	5.4
Valentine	40	+2	2.3	+2.1	.....	.....
Rapid City	36	−2	2.7	+2.6	10.7	5.4
Pierre	42	+3	1.4	+1.3	.....	.....
Huron	44	+7	0.8	+0.6	10.5	5.6
Moorhead	44	+10	1.6	+1.4	.....	.....
Devils Lake	38	+9	1.4	+1.2	9.5	4.8
Bismarck	38	+3	1.0	+0.8	9.9	5.0
Williston	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.8	4.4

NOTE.—T indicates amount too small for measurment.

CHART 1.—DEPARTURE OF MEAN TEMPERATURE FROM THE NORMAL, WEEK ENDING 8 A. M., NOVEMBER 7, 1922.

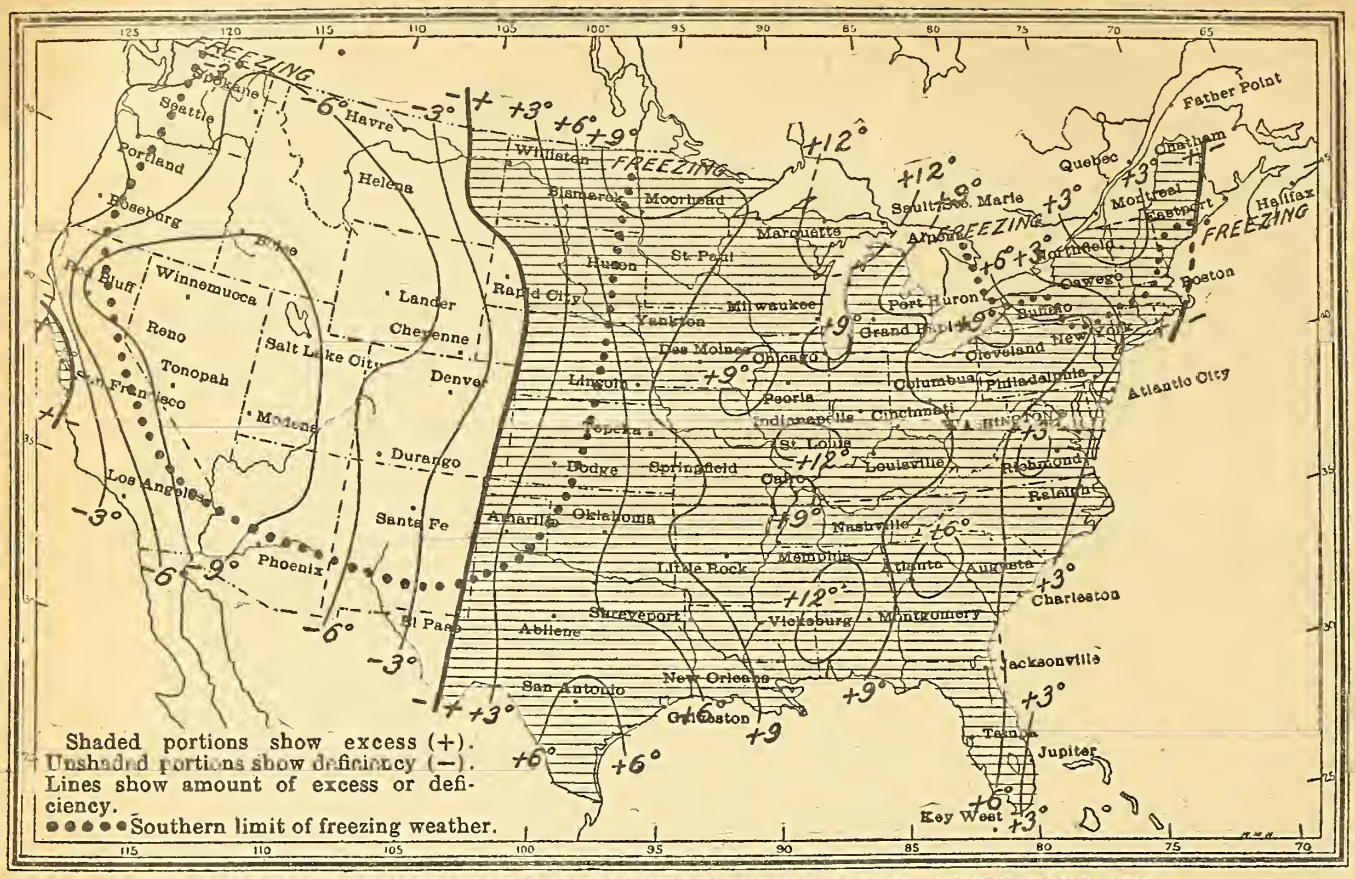
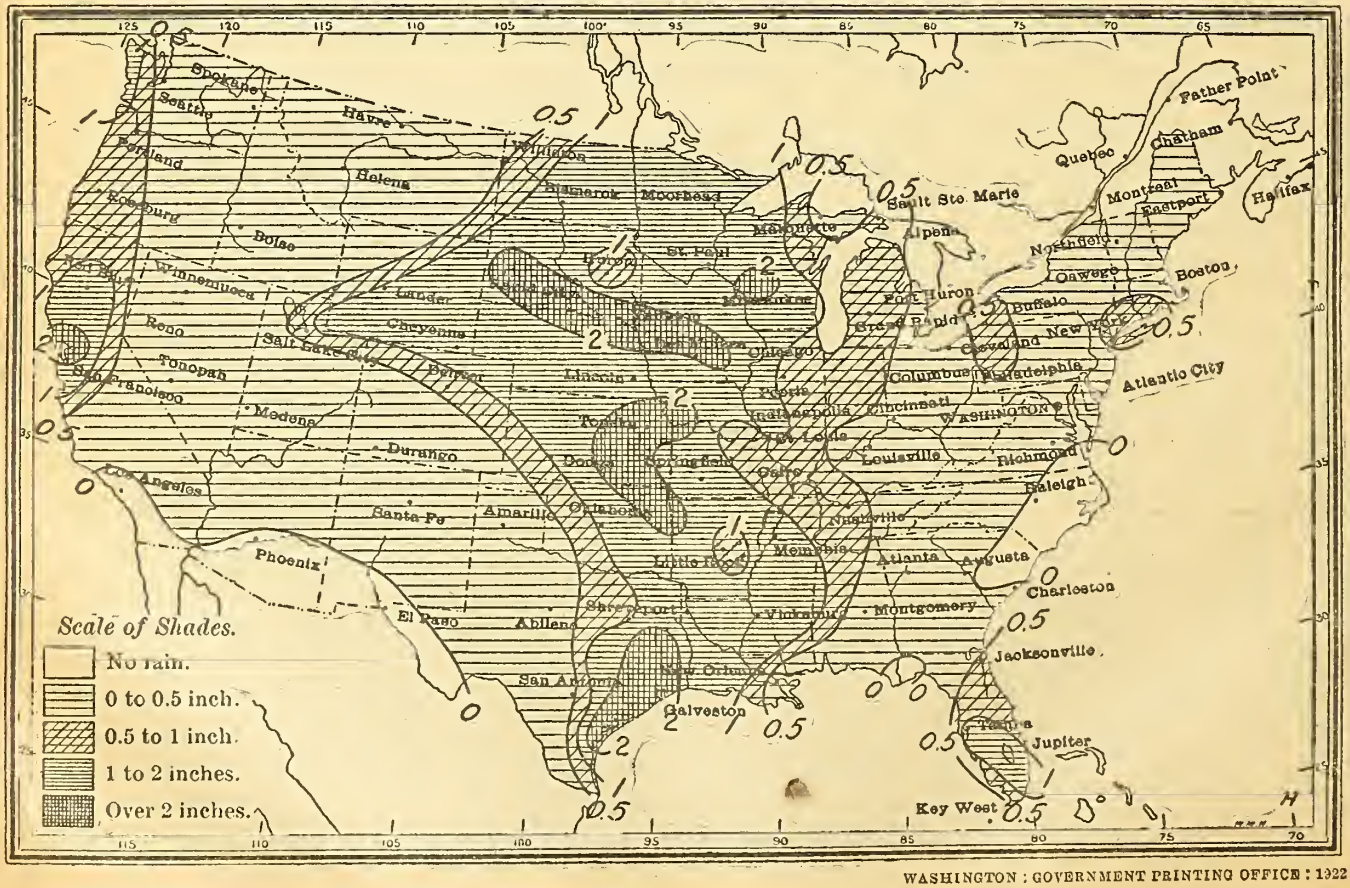


CHART 2.—PRECIPITATION, INCHES, WEEK ENDING 8 A. M., NOVEMBER 7, 1922.



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